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CINCINNATI WORKERS

WORLD FIRST INDIGNATION MEETING AGAINST COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGES.

Paper Containing an Incisive Expose of the Reasons for the Illegal Arrests, and an Able Analysis of the Class Struggle—Weak and Vain "Intellectuals" Routed.

(Special Correspondence.)

Cincinnati, O., March 6.—The purpose of the first general mass meeting held under the auspices of Cincinnati Industrial Council, I. W. W., is set forth in the circular that advertised it, as follows:

"Wage-workers, this is your cause! "Philip Veal, a Western miner, and J. T. Sims, of Milwaukee, will be among the speakers at Workman's Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 4, 1906, at 2 o'clock. Mass meeting held under the auspices of Cincinnati Industrial Council, I. W. W., to protest against the illegal imprisonment and provide funds for the defense of Chas. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who have been kidnapped by the ruling class, torn from home and friends, and cast in a penitentiary cell! No pets of the Civic Federation! They are true to the working class! They earned the hatred of exploiters who bullied workingmen like brutes and flung women into the same open sty; who tore workers from their violated homes and hunted them like wolves on the prairies; who hired ruffians and convicts to commit outrages and swear them on the workers, but who failed to convict the workers, though their vassals sat on the bench, controlled the juries, and owned the witnesses. These same high-handed traitors to all the forms and traditions of justice have openly declared that Moyer and Haywood shall die!

"Wage-workers, you have no representatives in Congress, none in places of power. Your truest representatives speak from prison cells, and you should listen and combine for defense before the chain is drawn so tight you cannot act."

The hall was filled with sturdy proletarians. Wm. R. Fox, who acted as chairman, stated the object of the meeting and introduced in turn R. T. Sims and Philip Veal, who delivered strong and effective addresses. A collection for the defense fund amounting to \$19.30 was taken up. Then the chairman read the following paper:

"The mass meeting of workingmen held at Workman's Hall, March 4, 1906, under the auspices of Cincinnati Industrial Council, Industrial Workers of the World, to expose the true reasons for the kidnapping of Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood by the capitalistic class, and to raise funds for the defense of these, our injured and calumniated comrades, makes the following statement:

"The arrest of Moyer and Haywood and other officials of the Western Federation of Miners is a direct and natural effect of the economic enslavement of the working class.

"The working class under the present system is the subject, exploited class."

"The capitalist class is the ruling, exploiting class.

"Capitalists have no use for workers except as they submit to be subjected and exploited.

"While the workers could be deluded by the vain platitudes of an imaginary freedom—while they toiled, voted and organized in the manner decreed by the masters—these masters observed certain legal forms and constitutions established by them for their own protection, and they declared the workers equal with themselves before the courts.

"In that day, this delusion sufficed to control the wage-slaves, while sneering greed took the product of their toil.

"When at length some of the slaves doubted the reality of their freedom; when they strove blindly, by means of organization and strikes, to secure a lightening of their tasks and more of the values resulting from their labor—then the aroused, ruling, exploiting class, the masters, strained to the point of breaking the established legal form. New interpretations were given to the constitutions. They enjoined, penalized, imprisoned and ruled by severity where they had ruled by cajolery before.

"Capitalists will rule as long as capitalism exists.

"When, further along, others among

the workers awoke to a full realization that their boasted liberty was a lie; that their slavery was real and abject and tragic; and sought the cause, and found it in the private ownership of the means of production; and advocated the establishment of economic freedom, the last and best, in a co-operative commonwealth—then the enraged, ruling, exploiting class, the masters, overthrew the legal forms they had established. Crying, 'to hell with the constitution!' they assaulted, pillaged, wounded, banished, killed and bull-penned men and women against whom they could bring no legal indictment. The discipline which had taken the place of delusion was succeeded by the merciless despotism of masters whose right to rule had never been questioned. With a moral turpitude unknown to savages, they hired thugs to commit outrages and swear them on the workers. Yet, with all the material resources of money, soldiers, officials and suborned witnesses on their side, they could sustain no process against their victims, and finally freed them—not moved thereby by conscientious scruples, nor by reverence for law, but first because they had secured the temporary advantage desired, and next because they might find it embarrassing to render an account before a more and more enlightened working class.

"Now, for the first time in the United States, the uprising of a true working class organization, whose system and education, operating along peaceful lines, will give solidarity and harmony and, finally, emancipation to the workers, has thrown the ruling, exploiting class into an insane frenzy for the blood of innocent, but personally (to capitalists) obnoxious men.

"Thus it is that the ruling, exploiting class, the masters, in defiance of their own legal forms, in contempt of their extolled constitutions, by the use of brutal force, have kidnapped Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, representatives of the subject, exploited class.

"This outrage they seek to excuse by publishing as their most reliable evidence the alleged statements they have thus far been unwilling to submit to investigation by legal process.

"In surrounding Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood with bayonets in the night, and railroading them out of the State of Colorado into the Idaho penitentiary, they simply exercise their power as the ruling, exploiting class, and are taking steps to perpetuate their power to rule and to exploit.

"Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood are subjected to such treatment because they belong to the working class and represent the working class.

"It could not happen to representatives of the capitalist class.

"Capitalist papers, organs of the ruling, exploiting class, vilify Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood.

"This fact is to the honor of Moyer and Haywood.

"It proves their fidelity to the working class.

"The more these men are execrated and persecuted by capitalists and their agents, the more honor and support they deserve from the working class.

"The extent and intensity of our antagonists' hatred of these men reveals the measure and degree of their loyalty to us.

"Therefore, fellow-workers, we owe a duty to our comrades Moyer and Haywood—this—to provide funds to maintain their defense; to teach the workers the true reasons behind these arrests; and, by publishing the facts, to foment such a storm of indignation that the ruling, exploiting class, the masters, will be forced to accord to our comrades the benefit of these legal forms which capitalists have established to protect themselves from the rapacity of other capitalists, and which heretofore they have hypocritically pretended to be available to the working class.

"And this duty we owe to the workers: To teach them the correct form of economic organization and their true rights, so that they may become capable of establishing working-class administration of economic affairs.

"From this justice will result and peace prevail; and outrages such as command our attention to-day will cease to be perpetrated because the system of exploitation from which they spring will have passed away."

Applause greeted the reading. It was recognized as a strong statement of the class struggle with a sketch of the revolutionary program and forecast of the ultimate goal. It was moved and seconded to adopt it as read as an expression of the meeting. The chairman was about to put the question, when all were

(Continued on page 6.)

Militant workingmen of America, turn on the light upon the drama that is now enacting on the Colorado stage!

A large defense fund is being gathered. That is good. It is excellent. It is necessary. Without that it will be impossible to do what the 'Miners' Magazine' justly points out as a duty when it says: "The corruption fund of the Mine Owners' Association must be met with a defense that will hurl conspirators from the citadel of debauchery." The defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone must be matchless and unmatched. It may not be hampered for lack of funds. It must be able to overwhelm the capitalist bandits doubly—it must overwhelm the accusation itself, and it must carry the war into Africa by overwhelming the accusers with their own infamy. It must be a rehearsal, upon the stage of the Idaho Court House, of the scene enacted nearly twenty years ago upon the stage of a London Court House, when Piggot, the forger and perjured witness of the British landlord class against Parnell, utterly broke down, was confuted and so overwhelmed with his own infamy by the defense that he fled and committed suicide. That defense must be a quarry from which, in years to come, to gather bolts against the felon class that impiously sets itself up as the pillar of social justice, morality, and order. All that may be expected of that defense,

and will be verified—but—but—will that suffice to crown the defense with the saving of these three paladins of the Working Class who now stand in the breach?

No, it will not!

The ablest, the completest, the most overwhelmingly convincing defense alone will not save Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Something else will be needed. The self-convicted felon class, that now holds these men in durance vile, needs no argument and proofs to convince them of their victims' innocence, nor no proofs and argument to convince them of their own guilt. None better than they are thoroughly enlightened upon those heads. Something else than arguments, something else than proofs is required to cause the Mine Owners' Association and their political puppets to bow to proofs, to yield to argument, to be "convinced," to set their prisoners free. And what is that "something else"? It is THE WIDE-SPREAD ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS UPON THE RECENT OCCURRENCES IN COLORADO AND IDAHO.

A million dollar defense, and the mass of the proletarians unenlightened, consequently, even doped by the calumnious Republican-Democratic press—and Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone will be "judicially" hanged, if they are not "unjudicially" assassinated.

A much smaller, but sufficient defense

TURN ON THE LIGHT

fund, and the mass of the proletarians enlightened, consequently, immune against, and therefore all the more indignant at, the calumnious Republican-Democratic press—and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will come out of their prison cells unscathed, like Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego from the burning fiery furnace.

It is no figure of speech. The Working Class holds the Capitalist Class in the hollow of its hand—soon as enlightened. The latter's present domination is cornered upon the ignorance in which it keeps the workers. The full enlightenment and organization of the Working Class, at least sufficient to overturn the throne of Capitalism, cannot be achieved over night. The ample enlightenment of the Working Class concerning the Colorado-Idaho outrage, however,—that can be more speedily achieved. Speech will do some, print will do the bulk.

No policeman's club, no watchman, armed cap-a-pie, is so dreaded by the midnight thief as—LIGHT. Public meetings, speeches, above all papers and hand-bills poured as a deluge upon the masses, will turn the light upon the would-be midnight assassins, members and lackeys, of the Mine Owners' Association—and their arms will drop, palsied beside them.

Militant workingmen of America, turn on the light, good and strong, upon the Colorado-Idaho outrage!

A much smaller, but sufficient defense

GILLHAUS' TOUR

From Birmingham I went to New Orleans, La. When I arrived I found the city all taken up with a festival called the Mardi Gras. This festival is of one week's duration. It began on the 22nd of February with a parade and floats of all kinds and on the floats masques. On the 26th the king arrived in a yacht supposed to have come from the north. This king is known as King Comus, and the fellow who acts as such pays \$5,000 for the privilege. He is taken from the yacht to the City Hall where the Mayor turns over the keys of the city to him. Then there were parades day and night on the 26th and 27th; and masques of all kinds are worn in public and otherwise. Hundreds of thousands of strangers are in the city from all parts of the country. The whole affair is a business proposition for the railroads, hotels, boarding houses, saloon, etc., and to blind the working class.

The electricians have been out on strike since last May for a closed shop. Members of the I. B. E. W. from Chicago came to New Orleans and scabbed it upon their fellow members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, thus again showing up the scabby crew of the A. F. of L. stripe.

The plumbers went out on January 12, 1905 and are still out. There also union men were brought from other cities to take the places of their striking brothers.

The local of the I. W. W. takes advantage of this situation to point out the scabby acts of the pure and simple trades unions.

The street car men have been tied up with a five year contract by that scabby organization known as Mahon's Electrical Street Car Men's Union, the same Mahon of Interborough fame in New York city, who is well known to all who read The People.

From New Orleans I went to Houston, Texas, and here entered the Temple of Labor and bearded the lion in his den by appearing before the carpenters, who allowed us five minutes to present our argument. We asked for more time, but could not get it, therefore declined to accept the five minutes. On Saturday we again entered the temple and received invitations to address the brewery workers at a special meeting next Sunday, March 11, also the switchmen, painters and others. We have also arranged for a demonstration for our fellow workers, Haywood, Moyer, et al., on Sunday, March 11, at 3 p. m. We will do all in our power to bring the workingmen in line for the social revolution, which the capitalist class are forcing to an issue by the atrocious acts they are committing against our class.

(Special Correspondence.)

Houston, Texas, March 9.—In Birmingham, Ala., the revolutionary movement has a hard road to travel, with prejudices to overcome as to the race question and other questions, such as religion, etc. As to the race prejudice, you will find stores divided with signs reading "for white," "for colored" patrons. In the commercial field the color line is tightly drawn, but on the industrial field we find no such lines. We find the colored and white wage slaves working side by side, producing wealth for their capitalist masters, in the mines, mills and factories. The white wage slave believes he is above the colored wage slave for if the white wage slave finds that the colored wage slave is receiving the wages that he is receiving he sets up a howl that he ought to get more than the colored man. If the master reduces the colored wage slave ten cents a day, then the white wage slave is happy because he is more than the other fellow. The whites do not realize that with the development of capitalism the day is not far distant when they will be brought to the level of the colored man. Nor can they perceive the tendency of capitalist development to break through their race lines.

The Birmingham wage slaves also still believe that they have a chance of becoming capitalists. They have the notion that they can get on top of the heap. A wave of prosperity has struck them at present by the Republic Iron & Steel Company opening a rolling mill which had been shut down for almost two years. This has created a demand for labor and they are now receiving \$1.50 as laborers, where formerly they were paid from eighty-five cents to \$1.00 a day. This mill is right in the heart of the city, but to keep the corporation where it is the city line has been so arranged so as to place it outside of the city corporate limits, so as to reduce their taxes.

There is also a machine shop there. This shop replaces one burned down about four years ago. In order to keep the shop there a large tract of land and a \$100,000 bonus was given the company. They built the new machine shop and put a fence around it so that the place has the appearance of a prison, where the wage slaves are producing wealth for ten hours a day.

There are also cotton mills in Bir-

mingham, where a large number of children are employed, who do not know what it is to wear shoes, winter or summer, because they are unable to buy shoes from the \$2 a week they receive. The owner of this child-slave pen is now grooming himself for the candidacy of Governor of the State.

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(Aug. Gillhaus.)

BUTTE MILL AND SMELTERMEN

Appoint Committee to Raise Further Funds for Haywood-Moyer Defense.

Butte, Mont., March 9.—The Butte Mill and Smeltermen have appointed a committee of ten to arrange for a series of meetings to raise funds in behalf of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners. The committee will endeavor to secure the services of E. V. Debs and Frank Dalton, of Chicago. Pat McMahon is chairman of the committee.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE.

A conference of labor organizations to arrange for a protest meeting against the arrests of Moyer, Haywood, and associates, will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, March 25, 2:30 p. m., under I. W. W. auspices. A stirring call has been issued.

A mass meeting under the joint auspices of the two Socialist parties, and the progressive labor organizations, will be held at Pythian Temple, 1012 Ninth street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Sunday, March 18, at 3 p. m. Stirring addresses will be delivered.

BELLEVIEW WORKERS ATTENTION.

Eugene V. Debs lectures at Schoettler's Auditorium, Tuesday evening, March 20. Subject, The Kidnapping and deportation of the officers of the W. F. of Miners, and Industrial Unionism. Held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World Local No. 162.

Admission 15 cents.

CONGRESSIONAL

A FREE CLAPPERCLAW THAT IS ENLIGHTENING VISIONARIES.

The Discussion on the Rate Bill in the Senate Brings Out That the Railroads Are Entrenched Behind the Courts—The Discovery Leads to Some Plain Talk, Under Applause from the Galleries—More Discoveries Bound to Follow—And Then?

By all odds the most instructive scene in Congress this week was the episode that followed upon the Minnesota Senator Clapp's speech on the railroad bill. The Senator objected to that feature of the bill that gives the Interstate Commerce Commission power to establish the rate upon the application of shippers. He contended that the decision of the Commission should not be binding until the appeal to the Courts was heard and disposed of. On the other hand, those favoring the bill have maintained that, not unless the decision of the Commission goes into and remains in force until reversed by the Court, the bill would be ineffective. This being the issue between the two sets, no sooner had Senator Clapp finished speaking when a "free clapperclaw" took place, in which Senators Bailey, of Texas, Nelson of Minnesota, Spooner of Massachusetts, and Hale of Maine, raged on the floor. With the exception of Bailey, all the others took sides with Clapp. Their arguments consisted of re-iterations of statements. Bailey's arguments were these in a nutshell:

"Railroads are no better than other interests. If a railroad wants the land of a holder it takes it, and it holds it subject to the final decision of the Courts. Its work on that appropriated land is not stopped by an interlocutory decree, and its final rights and the right of the owner of the land in question held in suspense subject to the decision of the court. Why should shippers not be placed upon the same footing? If the shipper obtains from the Interstate Commerce Commission a rate decision in his favor, that decision should remain in force until reversed by the courts, the same as the proprietary rights of railroads over lands that they seize remain in force until the courts should decide otherwise. To allow the railroads the privilege of suspending the decision of the Commission by an interlocutory decree until the courts have passed upon the decision is to discriminate against shipping and in favor of railroad interests." Bailey clinched his point saying, "If we can not do so [give the rate immediate and continued effect until the case is disposed of upon its merits] this whole bill might as well be left to sleep upon the Calendar, because it is not, in my opinion, worth the time and the trouble involved in its discussion and passage."

Both the objections to the bill and the Bailey argument indicate that the Courts have become the palladium of such corporate interests as railroads. One set wants to have free access to its palladium; the other set wants to intercept the access. Senator Tillman of South Carolina sized up the situation and he emphasized it by blurting out the indignant (or was it hopeless?) exclamation: "I want to say that if the Congress of the United States is hedged about by judicial decrees that will prevent it from giving relief to the people we will have to reform the Supreme Court, because the people are going to have relief from this intolerable condition."

The Congressional Record reports at this outbreak: "Manifestations of applause from the galleries."

This closed the "free clapperclaw." Wise, long-headed are those railroad interests who scent danger from the rate bill. Effective or not, the bill is leading on from one subject to the other. One ditch after another is being laid bare behind which the railroad interests are entrenched. When the visionary Senators and minor private capitalist interests for whom they speak, will have discovered the whole network and system of the defenses of the upper capitalists, then they will be put to the alternative—either leap the defenses and join the Socialist Labor Party forces, or wheel back and fall in line with the interests that they are now combating, and conclude that their own private capitalist interests can be best subserved, not by assailing, but by supporting the upper capitalists. Which course they will take is obvious.

PILLORIED AND DEFIED

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' OFFICIAL ORGAN PUNCTURES THE FALSE PRETENSES OF "LAW AND ORDER" MADE BY GOV. McDONALD, RIDICULES HIS "CONVICTIONS" REGARDING ORCHARDS' ALLEGED CONFESSIONS, EXPOSES McPARLAND'S "BOMB DISCOVERIES" AND PERFDIOUS CHARACTER, AND CALLS UPON EVERY MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION TO STAND FIRMLY WITH HIS FACE TO THE FOE, BIDDING DEFIANCE TO THE FOUL CONSPIRACY TO CRUSH THEIR ORGANIZATION.

The Miners' Magazine, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, of the 1st inst., just to hand, contains the following:

"HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF"—THE CONSPIRATORS MUST BE MET.

The people of the State of Colorado, during the years 1903-1904 were made aware of the fact that the laws and constitutions are but little respected when the interests of corporations are to be subserved at the expense of the rights and liberties of the common people. Since the foundation of the Republic the tongue of the orator and the pen of the journalist and poet have paid glowing tributes to the sovereignty of American citizenship. Since the Declaration of Independence flashed from the first chapter of this new born nation, and hence the constitution was framed as a fortress behind which the liberties of citizenship were to be preserved and protected, it has been our proud boast that here upon the soil of "the land of the free and the home of the brave" the people were armored in the panoply of justice and that the law not only protected the Croesus in his palace but reached down even to the humblest peasant in his cot.

Until giant combinations of wealth took possession of the government through the election of their representatives to public office there was some semblance of liberty and some manifestations that justice still lived. During the past quarter of a century rights and liberties are slipping away from the people and the voice of law makers in the halls of State legislatures and in the halls of national legislation is but the voice of corporate power, establishing by law the reign of moneyed despotism. Year by year the liberties of the masses of the people are being strangled by the strong iron hand of corporate might and year by year corporate despotism becomes more brutal in its infamous domination. The history of the past few years in the life of this Republic is crowded with instances to prove that the citizen in comparative poverty has but little standing in court. The man who is brave and courageous and lifts his voice in behalf of liberty and justice becomes a target for the missiles of corporate vengeance. Men of heroic mould who refuse to resolve themselves into servile, fawning sycophants are branded as outlaws and anarchists and the class of privilege is clamoring for their crucifixion.

The history of Idaho and Colorado is red with labor's blood and wet with woman's tears. Sighs and sobs, moans and wails have been the eloquence that have issued from quivering lips against the wrongs of oppression and the persecution by despots wearing the mask of "law and order." The military stockades of Idaho and Colorado, had they been given tongues to speak, could tell stories of agony and suffering that would melt with pity the callous heart of the Russian Cossack.

The humble homes where miners and their families live are no longer sacred. The corporation hiring, the deputizing and the "boys in blue," with government rifles, are licensed to ignore the sanctity that surrounds their habitations. The brutal orders of the Mine Owners' Association are executed voluntarily by men clothed with authority who have sworn to uphold the law and defend the constitution.

To the majority of public officials, the interests of corporations are more sacred than law and of far more supreme importance than the interests of the masses. The latest outrage that has been perpetrated in the State of Colorado is evidence that the liberty of no man is safe who is outside the "inner circle" of the combination that dictates who shall serve as a member of a Legislature, who shall sit upon the bench and who shall wield the executive sceptre of a State.

Since the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the governor of the State of Colorado has attempted to offer a defense in justification of the part which he has played in the unlawful seizure and deportation of these men from the city and state in which they lived and permitting them to be spirited away to the State of Idaho without a hearing.

The governor of the State of Colorado seemed to have forgotten that there was a Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or

enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Governor McDonald did not seem to have any remembrance of the Sixth Amendment, which says:

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the rights to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have previously been ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Had David H. Moffat, William Evans, Simon Guggenheim, Manager Hearne, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and other men of their ilk, been charged by the authorities of the State of Idaho and the Governor of Idaho had asked the Governor of Colorado for his signature to official documents that would bring all or either of them to Idaho, we would respectfully ask Colorado's chief executive if he would have treated Moffat, Evans or Guggenheim in the same manner as he treated Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone? Is it not a fact that the governor would have insisted upon a hearing for such men as Moffat, Evans and Guggenheim? Tell us, governor, under what statute of law or provision of the constitution you are licensed to discriminate? Does the fact that Moffat, Guggenheim, Evans and others are of corporate stature, cause them to deserve more consideration at your hands than officers of labor organizations who are not members of the plutocratic mob who ordered the disfranchisement of 12,000 voters in Colorado, in order that you might be the beneficiary of stolen political goods?

It is possible that the governor of Colorado, being registered as a member of the Mine Owners' Association, had any influence with the governor in denying to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the services of counsel and the benefit of a hearing. Perish the thought!

A governor who holds the highest office in the State, who was never nominated or elected by the people, who was made governor by corporate outlaws aided by a debauched Legislature, could never sink so low in the stagnant pool of moral degeneracy as to forget that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were not entitled to the same legal rights as Moffat, Evans and Guggenheim.

The governor has made the claim that the evidence contained in the confession of Orchard was so convincing and overwhelming that it was not even necessary for him to consult the attorney general of the State, and he came to the conclusion that in the presence of such evidence furnished by detective agencies and paid for by a Mine Owners' Association, that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were beyond the possibility of being innocent men and the victims of a hatched conspiracy. If the evidence was so convincing and overwhelming to the governor, why was it that the arrests were made in secret and the victims stolen away to avoid a hearing? Why were these men not overwhelmed with the evidence in broad daylight? Why did officers steal upon them in the darkness of night, and why were they forcibly carried away without even knowing the charges under which they were arrested? Why were the tactics of the burglar and footpad used by officers of the law who under the cover of secrecy and the darkness of night, smuggled their victims into a county jail until a special train was made up that would take them away from their homes and friends? Why was the adjutant general of Colorado and a detachment of State militia used as an escort? Was it because the adjutant general, Mr. Wells, was also a member of the Mine Owners' Association, and had his orders and instructions from the organization whose influence secured for him a political job that puts militia at the call of the mine operators?

James McParland, the general manager of the Western Division of the Pinkerton agency, claims all the credit for securing the evidence that resulted in the arrest and extradition of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

McParland makes the statement that he knows nothing about a confession from Orchard, notwithstanding the fact that the press despatches report

McParland having many interviews with Orchard and reports statements as coming from McParland as the result of the interviews.

If McParland knows nothing about the confession of Orchard, and McParland has secured all the evidence that brought about the arrests, then there is a "nigger in the wood pile" somewhere. Governor McDonald is emphatic in the claim that Orchard's confession and the nature of it caused him to sign the requisition papers and yet McParland, who lauds himself as the only Sherlock Holmes, seems to know nothing about Orchard's confession. It seems to us that the governor and McParland should have had a rehearsal before they rushed into print. The following appeared in the Denver "Times" of February 20:

"You can say for me that an attempt to kill Justice Goddard of the State Supreme Court, was made last May. We dug up the bomb that was to have been the instrument of destruction at the gate of his residence," declared James McParland of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency this morning, in confirming the sensational report from Idaho that Harry Orchard, acting for the Western Federation of Miners, had endeavored to put an end to the justice."

McParland continues in his lengthy statement and declares that the bomb that killed Walley last May was intended for another Justice of the Supreme Court but refused to name the particular incumbent of the Supreme Judiciary.

This bomb that was planted at Goddard's gate is alleged to have been dug up by Adjutant General Wells and detectives. It is strange that this bomb was planted for a period of eight months or more, and the man who was hired to assassinate Goddard failed to accomplish his purpose. It seems to us that the parties who hired the human butcher would want to know why the bomb had not exploded and demand that the work be done or the bomb removed. When Goddard was first interviewed relative to the bomb, he was in absolute ignorance and knew nothing about the matter. But when Goddard read the story of the bomb having been dug up at his gate, his memory seems to have been suddenly refreshed, and he claims that he was misquoted by the reporter in the interview the day before. We cannot see how a reporter, having no object or motive to misquote Judge Goddard, could have such a treacherous memory as to be at such variance with Goddard's subsequent statement. It seems to us that Goddard was anxious to put himself in accord and harmony with the combination that is thirsting for the blood of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

But, according to the confession of Orchard, as reported by the press, and the statements of McParland, relative to the bomb at Goddard's gate, there is quite a discrepancy as to time. Orchard claims that the bomb was planted at Goddard's gate last fall, but McParland declares that last May was the time when the infernal machine of destruction was planted on the premises of Judge Goddard. In the Denver "Times" of February 20 there appeared the following:

"Orchard states in his confession that the bomb which killed M. R. Walley last May was intended for Chief Justice Gabbert, of the Colorado Supreme Court. The bomb was set on a vacant lot through which Chief Justice Gabbert passes on his way to and from his home. There is a trail running from Emerson to Colfax, well known to residents of that section. It was here that the bomb was fixed, very much like the one intended for Justice Goddard."

"The first bomb failed to work, so Orchard states, so a second one was planted. This time, it is said, a man was seen riding near the spot on a wheel and left a pocketbook attached to the second bomb. It was the intention that Justice Gabbert should pick up the pocketbook and thus set off the bomb."

If this incarnate fiend who is alleged to be the hired monster of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, was intent only on the life of Judge Gabbert, and was hired for that purpose, why did he place a bomb on a path—a short cut across lots—that was traveled by many people who lived in the neighborhood of the chief justice? Why should he run the risk of killing other people in his attempt upon the life of the judge? Why was not this bomb placed on the premises of Gabbert, in a similar manner to the bomb that was placed on the property of Judge Goddard. But we are told in Orchard's confession that the first bomb did not go off and a second bomb was planted, and a pocketbook was attached to the string, so that the judge when he came along would pick up the pocketbook and be blown to atoms. We presume that no one except judges of Supreme Courts would pick up pocketbooks with bombs attached to them? All the people in that neighborhood would undoubtedly shun the pocketbook and only the chief justice of the supreme bench of Colorado could be expected to grab at the purse. It is the first time in our lives that we have learned that pocketbooks are the baits

attached to bombs to lure supreme judges to destruction.

But McParland tells us he is a friend of organized labor and he goes back to the stone cutters' strike of 1866 to find the proof. It is unfortunate that McParland must go back forty years in order to find some evidence that he was a friend of organized labor. There was a time when Judas Iscariot was a "friend" of Christ, but his friendship for Christ ceased when the thirty pieces of silver jingled in his pockets. There was a time when Benedict Arnold was a patriot, but he became a traitor when his hands clutched the yellow metal of King George the Third.

McParland, if our information is correct, was a loyal member of the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania. We have been told that he was a Cicero in the organization. It has been said that his frenzied eloquence in the oath-bound band of Molly Maguires, warmed the blood of desperate men and incited them to deeds as black and brutal as ever crimsoned the deck of a pirate's ship. We have been told that McParland was a hero among a band that he betrayed, and we know not whether it was remorse, reverence for law or "filthy lucre" that actuated him to furnish the "evidence" that sent more than twenty men to the scaffold. But in the Denver "Times" of February 21 we notice that the press despatches report that the officers and detectives at Boise, Idaho, who have been working on the Stenenberg murder, have announced that there is absolutely no truth in the report that Orchard had given the purported information against the Colorado men. The press despatches further state that the announcement of these officers and detectives has caused a widespread sensation.

Governor McDonald makes the claim that he signed the requisition papers on the strength of the Orchard confession.

Has a confession been fabricated and the name of Orchard attached to it, as a means to carry out the kidnapping conspiracy? If this confession is discovered to be a forgery, will Governor McDonald put the machinery of the State in motion to uncover the scoundrels that imposed on his credulity? Will he endeavor to find who among the conspirators planted the bombs at Goddard's gate and the vacant lots, where Walley was killed?

The plot seems to thicken and "chickens may come home to roost." The people of the State of Colorado are familiar with "confessions" that were made during the stormy days in this State; when corporation anarchists devised devilish schemes to send members of the Western Federation of Miners to the penitentiary and the scaffold.

The Romaine confession rises up like a ghost from the past to show the depravity of the combination that now hungers for the lives of the men who fearlessly performed their duties and amidst all the conflicts remained loyal to the principles of unionism and faithful to the men who had placed them at the head of the organization.

The McKinney confession showed another conspiracy that was no more hellish than the plot that had been laid, planned and carried out on the 17th of February, 1906.

Behind all this there is a motive, and the incentive that actuates the conspirators is the hope that the organization can be destroyed through arrests, imprisonments and persecution of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The members of the Western Federation of Miners are not children who will grow discouraged or despondent under the roar of the enemy's guns.

Brave, determined men who know that they are fighting for principles that are founded on the bedrock of eternal justice, do not flinch or quail under the lightning of corporate anarchy.

The time is now when every member of the Western Federation of Miners must stand firmly upon his feet with his face to the foe bidding defiance to the conspiracy of wealth.

The corruption fund of a Mine Owners' Association must be met with a defense that will hurl conspirators from citadel of debauchery. Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and every member of the organization, who are victims of the latest conspiracy must be defended, and the membership of the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners need no further counsel as to the work that should be done to baffle the efforts of a combination that has for years yearned to crush the organization.

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GOVERNOR GOODING

LETS HATRED FOR MOYER AND HAYWOOD GET AWAY WITH HIM.

Even Attorney for Prosecution Forced to Protest Against His Action and Speech Lest the Flimsy Charge Be Torn to Shreds—Subscription Lists Circulated by I. W. W. Headquarters—

(Special Correspondence.)

Florence, Colo., March 5.—The probable fate of Moyer and Haywood is the topic of much discussion among workmen here. It is conceded that the capitalists of the West will hang them, if it be in any way possible; "you can bet your immortal soul on that," as one workman puts it. Governor Gooding of Idaho, is so filled with animosity against the men that even J. H. Hawley, the attorney for the prosecution, had to protest against his action and speech. It is also believed here that the Orchard "confession" will fall flat. In fact, it is not known who "Orchard" really is. The fellow masquerading under the name, seems, from all accounts to be a freak of the worst description; an ex-member of the W. F. of M., Salvation Army, "S. P.," a gambler, and God only knows what else. It seems that the Idaho authorities were losing faith in what he said and now Steve Adams has "confessed." What this second product of an "appeal to the early Christian training of one formerly intimately connected with the inner circle of the W. F. of M.," will amount to, remains to be seen. In fact, the whole matter, except the established fact that the mine owners are bent on wiping out the Western Federation of Miners, hangs in the air. The workmen here are awaiting developments.

H. J. B.

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.—The following subscription list for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund has been issued by the general officers of the I. W. W.:

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

For Defense Fund for the Imprisoned Officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

In Protest Against Attempted Murder, Instigated by Capitalist Free-Booters.

In Response to Appeal for Funds to Defend the Victims of Despotism in Colorado and Idaho.

This collection is for the defense of workmen, who are to be railroaded to the gallows at the command of the Standard Oil Trust, as they represent an organization which never could be crushed by the corporation. The capitalists think now they can destroy the Western Federation of Miners by having the officers sent to death. Over FOUR-THOUSAND-MILLIONS are at the command of those who are persecuting these men—it will require 100,000 dollars at the lowest to have them defended. Will you workers, for whom these persecuted men suffered and for whom they fought, allow their hanging at the dictation of the Rockefeller, Vanderbilts, and "Homestead" Carnegies? If you stand for justice, help us to obtain it! All papers supporting this movement will have an account of the moneys received and how expended.

PASS THIS LIST AROUND.—Don't be afraid of the ugly faces your employer or foreman may be making—be a man! Pass it around while at dinner hour—pass it around in your boarding houses, show it your wife, or sisters—all of them should know what is going on in the world.—Every little bit helps.

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Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Past and Present of the I. W. W.

Things are changing. And they are changing faster than many of us expected. Not only does "the little lousy giant, six months of age," number one hundred thousand dues paying members, but it is also changing the attitude of every fakir of the land: The Industrial Workers of the World are here to stay—not any longer than until the working class will shake the parasites off their backs.

The news that the industrialist publications bring regarding the immense progress of organization reminds me of that epoch of dreams and illusions, of interesting meetings, of heated discussions and all sorts of predictions about the conjectural results of the industrialist propaganda—the time between the issuance of the Manifesto and the Chicago Convention.

Whoever dreamed of such splendid results inside of six or seven months, when we remember that hand in hand with Gompers' "Federationist," so-called Socialist papers fought the new movement tooth and nail?

A little history may not be out of place.

No sooner was the Chicago Manifesto published than Berger exploded with his "Timely Warning to An Unwise Action"; and ever since the "Social Democratic Herald" has continued to sneer at the new movement, trying to make it appear the most ridiculous in the eyes of its readers. The New York "Worker" did not lose a chance to collect "comments" on the Manifesto, although it would have been "very glad to give any reasonable amount of space to some of the signers of that more or less famous manifesto, to state their views." The Toledo Socialist, like the S. D. Herald, prophesied all sorts of disasters for the Socialist Party; while the Chicago Socialist "piped its little 'Me too'"; as a comrade put it.

Some time prior to the I. W. W. convention Berger said in his S. D. Herald that the June convention will never take place. In a written communication to the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, read at its meeting of June 21 (and, by the way, published by "The Worker") Victor said: "The truth of the matter is that this movement is simply a scheme to revive the American Labor

Union. But that is an organization that cannot be revived because it was born dead."

Later on, July 15, he asserts: "I shall have to somewhat revise my opinion of that convention. It is not an attempt to revive the American Labor Union. That may have been the intention of Debs, Coates, Moyer and some of the Western miners originally. But it turned out to be simply an attempt to strengthen the Socialist Labor Party and to revive the old Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance."

Could any body tell me whether this is the last opinion of Berger about the I. W. W.? If he changed his mind twice since the issuance of the Manifesto, what guarantee have we that he will remain where he is? And on the other hand, isn't this revising of opinions a proof that the I. W. W. is right?

In its issue of July 8th, the Chicago Socialist says that "the prospects for industrial unionism as the outcome of the convention now being held in Chicago are anything but promising." And farther on:

"From all present appearances when the convention now in session finishes its work the real workers represented there will have just what they had when they started; the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union plus an absurd and ridiculous name, and one of the utopian wheels from the head of delegate T. J. Hagerty, to which will be added the dead weight of De Leon's seab organization, the S. T. and L. A."

Sometime ago I read somewhere that the editor of the above now calls himself an industrialist, and, moreover, denies the fact that he wrote against the I. W. W. convention.

Max Hayes from Cleveland kept silent for a good while. In the August number of the International Socialist Review we see him finding fault with Gompers, who was "not bothering" about the I. W. W. "His winning specialty," says Maxy, "is smashing the Socialists with his pronouncement relative to the Chicago convention to organize the Industrial Workers of the World—and Timbuctoo."

But the things have changed. The I. W. W. has got a strong foothold in many an industrial centre throughout the country and Maxy couldn't afford to keep silent until the second re-

rection of Jesus. He must say something now; he must misrepresent the Industrial Workers of the World. "But I am told by a prominent member of the I. W. W. that not all is lovely in that organization," says Hayes. "Rumors are in the air that the western miners are President Sherman and his friends are scouring on De Leon and Secretary Trautmann and their followers."

And so on. Were it not for the precious space of this paper, I could fill up pages with such stuff from the Toledo Socialist, New York Worker, etc.

Notwithstanding all the opposition of its enemies, the industrial Workers of the World is making headway. Look over the pure and simple union publications and you will notice statements like these: "The Industrial Workers of the World is very quiet at present," or: "In the West the I. W. W. is not making much headway."

When the fakirs talk like this, you can rest assured that there must be something going on.

In his report to the Machinists' Journal for February, Keegan, the fifth vice-president of the I. A. M. says: "Most of my time this month has been spent in Schenectady, clearing up the I. W. W. situation. It gives me pleasure to report that the labor movement here has entirely repudiated their attacks and encroachments by expelling them from the central body. So the beginning of the end of this new De Leon-Debs-Hagerty union disrupter has now set in, and from present indications it will be but a short time until there will be no I. W. W. here to assist the employers in keeping up a division between the toilers."

If these fakirs are stupid enough to lie about Schenectady, there can't be any doubt but that they will always lie. In order to inform those who are not well acquainted with the progress of the I. W. W., let me say that Schenectady has developed into one of the strongest centers for industrial unionism. I will only say that in January last the I. W. W. had established there an Industrial Council with a membership of 1,200 members.

Let the workers of this country organize everywhere like in Schenectady, and Gompers will not only instruct his fellow fakirs to accept no challenges for debates from the industrialists, but he will run back to England.

As we see, besides the capitalist class,

the Industrial Workers of the World has two opponents: the labor fakir and that kind of Socialist, called, and properly so, the "pure and simple political Socialist."

With the professional fakir I will not deal. It stands to reason that he is against an organization that will kick him out. But I shall say something about the Socialist who opposes an economic organization based on the class struggle.

Times over and over again the industrialists have treated this peculiar subject, and they found that it is composed of three elements: 1, those committed to the A. F. of L.; 2, the neutrals, and 3, those that have lost all faith in the economic organization.

The Socialists committed to the A. F. of L. and those who cry "hands off" can be easily and surely classified with the labor fakirs.

There remains the poor, unfortunate pessimist who has lost faith in economic organization. He is recruited mostly from the rank and file who have bitterly experienced all sorts of defeats in the past years, due to the treacherous action of the labor fakir.

As a foreigner and one who has studied to some extent the psychology of the American Socialist I will venture to say that this position taken by Socialists, this exaggeration of the importance of the political action, is the expression of American social conditions.

The universal suffrage so kindly presented to the "people" of this country by the revolutionary bourgeoisie seems to blind the American Socialist to the point that he can't see that the American working class is not a bit ahead of the European countries with property qualifications in its capacity of using the ballot. And besides, there is the false interpretation of the class struggle that has generally been accepted by many, here. I have read statements like this in American Socialist literature: "The class struggle is the political, and not the economic struggle."

When Marx and Engels laid down the first sentence of the Communist Manifesto: "The history of hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles," do you think they meant the political struggle only? How then about the countries where the working class have no political rights? Is the class struggle absent there?

The workers must be thoroughly organized economically. The everyday conflicts with the capitalist class demand that, if nothing else. They must be organized in an industrial organization in order to have them understand and feel class solidarity. The craft union develops craft consciousness; the industrial union develops class consciousness. You will always organize many more workers economically than politically. And the organized worker will strike and fight for an eight hour day, but not for an eight hour law.

Karl Kautsky, the great German Socialist, says: "The political organization, the Socialist party proper, will comprise only a relatively small elite, while the industrial union alone can constitute the militant organization of the masses of the wage workers, the new world's builders. A social Democratic party which has no economic organization as its choice troops to depend upon is built on quicksand."

The declaration of principles drawn by the joint commission of the different French Socialist organizations in behalf of unity is another proof that the economic organization of the proletariat is a Socialist affair: "The Socialist party is a class party which has for its goal the Socialization of the means of production and exchange; that is to say, the transportation of our capitalist society into a collectivist or communist society, and for its means the economic and political organization of the proletariat."

In conclusion I will say that neither my arguments nor the opposition of others could affect in any way the success of the I. W. W. It is an historical necessity grown out of certain economic conditions and nothing can stop it. You can be against it or not—it is just the same. Therefore, whatever the capitalist class, or the labor fakirs, or the pure and simple political Socialist might do or say against it, the I. W. W. will grow. Its roots are already too deep in the industrial soil of America. Its organizing character is manifesting itself by uniting the rank and file of the two antagonistic Socialist parties of the land; and before long we will have only two working class organizations: one on the industrial field and the other on the political field.

Then a Social Revolution will be next.

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Industrialism in Canada

(By P. F. L. in the Industrial Worker)
The Industrial Workers of the World has taken hold of Canada. Not only in the far western province of British Columbia are Industrial Workers of the World men at work, but in the extreme west, the coal miners of Nova Scotia have heard the call and are preparing for a class conscious unionism. In Montreal and Toronto, Canada's chief cities, 1902 have already been organized, propaganda matter is being circulated and a future is bright.

This article is written by one particularly interested in Nova Scotia, and one who as editor of "The Provincial Workman," the only labor paper in Eastern Canada, had opportunity to become acquainted with conditions they are in that province. He is not an editor of that journal as he failed to recognize the "identity of interests" between capital and labor and used the "official organ" to disseminate the doctrine that always arouses the wrath of capitalists and labor states, i. e., "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

Over ten years ago Henry M. Whitney in connection with his Bay State Gas Deal secured the richest coal fields in Canada, the Glace Bay coal basin. In that region gas coal can be produced for less than \$1 per ton, and as it lies close beside two excellent harbors shipment to Massachusetts entails comparatively small expense. Mr. Whitney organized the Dominion Coal Co., and during his

presidency of that concern a long term lease was made by which coal was to be sold to the Everett Gas & Coke Co. for 90 cents per ton. Shortly after this Mr. Whitney took active part in organizing a steel company, and a huge plant was erected near the coal field; the iron ore being brought from Newfoundland, less than forty-eight hours' sail for steamers. Dominion coal and Dominion iron and steel joined for a time and the game of "Frenzied Finance" was played during the periods of development and construction. Millions of dollars were lost by holders of common stock, but Mr. Whitney and his associates added to their piles.

Mr. Whitney lost control of the company and was succeeded by a Scottish Canadian millionaire, James Ross. The steel and coal companies were separated but in doing so an agreement was entered into whereby coal was to be supplied to the steel company for a long term of years at \$1 per ton. All this was done in accordance with the most approved "business" methods and the country had a period of prosperity.

In the rush of work and demand for labor wages for skilled men advanced to a high figure and a very slight increase was also secured for what is classed as "common" labor.

In the summer of 1904 came the first labor trouble: "Common" labor at the steel works was only receiving \$1.20 a

day. The cost of living was high. Conditions forced a strike. The men were organized under the Provincial Workmen's Association, somewhat of an industrial organization. Every department of the works came out. The strength of the Provincial Workmen's Association, however, is chiefly amongst the miners, and these mining lodges contributed \$27,000 to the strike fund.

Foreign labor was brought in, the local militia, and later the Canadian militia, was called out and finally the workers were beaten.

During the strike the coal miners and railway men kept at work and coal was regularly supplied at the steel works. The miners as a body were willing, not only to strike, but fight if necessary, in the assistance of their striking brothers, but it was pointed out to them that the Dominion Coal Co. with its system of company's stores and the check-off system of union dues had the Provincial Workmen's Association at their mercy and no strike was called.

The next move of the big coal company was to place their men under a labor contract. The "pistol," so aptly described in De Leon's speech on the preamble to the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, was used and the men were told they must either sign a contract for rates to remain as they were for three years, or a reduction would be made all around. With a treasury depleted by the Sydney strike, with

thousands of workers in debt at the company's stores, or "pluck me's," with the dues of the organization dependent on the check-off system, that John Mitchell now wants, and with winter coming on, there seemed no way out of signing a contract. There was, however, no strong show of opposition, for local managers "worked" local union leaders at the various collieries and the Provincial Workmen's Association went on record as endorsing less than even a "living wage" for the poor unfortunates known as "common" laborers. When the contract had been duly signed a change was made in the system of producing coal whereby less skilled labor and more common labor was needed. The men who in the few years preceding the contract had been making big money thought that they were insured high wages for at least three years more. Skillfully they were deluded, and men who saw in the contract a great act of philanthropy on the part of the Dominion Coal Co. now are strongest in its denunciation. Hundreds are awakened to the fact that in the game played on an "identity of interest" basis the employers hold all the trumps and aces.

The Dominion Coal Co. is now in a position to compete the smaller coal concerns out of existence and is already doing so. The employees of the smaller companies are also in the Provincial Workmen's Association, but they were not consulted in the signing of the con-

tract. One clause of the contract provides that,

"The employees shall not attempt to restrict the sale of the coal of the company to any person, firm or corporation."

Such a clause precludes any sympathetic strike to aid the men in a struggle at the smaller collieries. A strike at a smaller colliery means increased market for the bigger concern.

At the Grand Council meeting of the Provincial Workmen's Association held in Halifax last September, Charles O. Sherman, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, was given a hearing. It was the first sound exposition of the problem that many of the men had heard, and the speaker was loudly applauded. After his address he was waited upon by numbers of the men and asked a great variety of questions, all of which he answered to their complete satisfaction. A movement is on foot to try and get Mr. Sherman to speak at the various centers so that the body of workers will have an opportunity to hear him.

The "safe and sane" men in the Provincial Workmen's Association are kept busy trying to destroy the growth of the seed planted by the Industrial Workers of the World, but that is impossible. Conditions are forcing the workers of Nova Scotia to think and every worker who thinks for himself falls into line with the Industrial Workers of the World.

in each case as the rider fell, his horse, freed from his burden, made a mad dash through the army. When Papenheim's men saw his empty horse, a cry went forth: "Papenheim is dead, all is lost!" And disorder at once spread among the troops. On the other hand, when the Protestants saw the King's riderless charger, the sad words: "The King has fallen," went from man to man, and kindled them, like an inspiring battle cry, onward to the fray, determined upon victory or death.

Here the difference is plain. The one leader had made his troops. They were held together by him, inspired by him, and acted through him alone. When he fell the active force, the soul, so to speak, was dead. All was lost!

The other had not made his troops what they were; they, rather, had made him and he in turn reacted upon them. Above either stood the cause, the rising, persecuted religion in whose service they were bound. When he fell, a beloved leader, a strong servant of the cause lay dead, but the cause itself, the inspiration, the soul of their action, still remained and for it and by it they knew how to conquer.

The labor movement is the revolutionary movement of to-day. In it we are placed in labor's army against most powerful opponents. We are inspired by it and mean to fight and to conquer for our own freedom's sake. Experience teaches us that our army must be organized and that in organization there must be absolute obedience. Individual opinions and individual liberties must be subjugated to organized opinion and collective necessity. From our organization we pick the men qualified for positions of trust. By that very act we differentiate them from the rank and file, because if they are true to their trust they must carry out our mandates, they must give orders and enforce order. They are the Central Directing Authority.

But, on the other hand, if the labor movement is to be other than a mob led blindly, to the fray, all its thought,

actions and inspirations must originate with the rank and file. Only he who understands or, rather, is part of the working class; who feels its sorrows, joys, aims and aspirations, only he who falls or rises with the working class is fit to be a "true leader" in the labor movement. Only he can be an "honest leader" who takes his moral consciousness from the rank and file and know that its mandate must be his law. Only he can be a "powerful leader" who gets his strength, not from his innate faculties or self-sufficient mind, but from the mass that is pushing him onward rather than following him. In short, only as the movement gathers clearness of vision, class consciousness, strength and power, can its "leaders" acquire these faculties.

It is plain, therefore, that the work of the movement is not to gaze about for a Moses who should be powerful enough to lead the workers blindfolded into the promised land; it is a work of education that the working class may know what it wants and how to get it. It is, moreover, a work of organization. The revolutionary army of the working class should be the most perfect piece of machinery which this ingenious class has ever produced. Every wheel, every lever, every appliance should work in perfect harmony with the rest, and all being conscious agents, each, be he placed at the surface or in the hidden recesses, should strive to his utmost to fulfill his function. When the workers are so organized, and, at the same time, are thoroughly class conscious, each will know how to feel his own importance in his place, however hidden that may be; and, at the same time appreciate his own insignificance in relation to the whole, however much the movement may have brought him to the surface. The time has passed when man can put himself above the movement. It has made him and can unmake him at short notice, and almost as quickly make another one to take the place of the dead or the deserter.

Olive M. Johnson.
Fruitvale, Cal., February 14.

Leadership: From Above or Below?

Are LEADERS needed in the labor movement? Upon this question there is among the workers a host of divided opinions. Some say that we need NEST leaders! But the masses are g. faith in man's honesty when it appears that the greater majority the "crooked-as-ram's-horn" labor are started as honest workers in the movement. Many therefore dash a heading to the opposite extreme and declare that the working class must lead itself, be its own director, move by its own impulse only.

This sounds well; but it easily proven that a mass never can direct itself to

anything but its own destruction. Self-destruction of a united body means free lancing, a state of everybody going where he pleases to do his own bidding; and, in the labor movement, this would result in political and economic anarchy.

Again it is not uncommon, particularly in these days of Russian revolutionary uprisings, for people to declare that an unorganized spontaneous revolution is more effective than a planned and organized one; and that all that is then necessary is a powerful leader around which the masses could gather and which they could blindly follow.

It is useless to spin long arguments

as to what would happen if something else did not happen. Sensible people deal with causes and effects as they find them; and we find beyond all doubt that in this country the workers are preparing and organizing for a conscious revolution. The revolutionary organization is the fighting army of the working class. The workers will fight with strike, boycott, speech, pen, ballot, and any other weapon that necessity may force upon them. Like any other fighting army the labor movement must have order, and order means obedience, and this means that some must obey and others com-

mand.

It is plain, therefore, that there must be a something that stands differentiated from the mass. In "Reform or Revolution" Daniel De Leon calls it the "Central Directing Authority" but this term is rather too cumbersome to have much value outside of scientific discussion. We seem to lack a perfectly proper term, because "leader," which yet seems to be the popular one, attaches to itself the odious idea of blind followers, and unless the implied idea of the word should evolve to suit the modern purpose, as words often do, it can scarcely be used

in this connection.

It is therefore necessary to clearly distinguish between the LEADER, HE WHO IS FOLLOWED AND THE LEADER (The Central Directing Authority), WHOSE COMMAND IS IN ITSELF THE ESSENCE OF OBEDIENCE. THE MANDATE OF THE MASS ITSELF THAT OBEYS HIM. An historic illustration may illumine this point.

Among the popular leaders of the thirty years' war were, on the Catholic side, Papenheim, on the Protestant side, Gustavus Adolphus. Both fell in the battle at Lutzen; and, strangely enough,

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| In 1888..... | 2,068 |
| In 1892..... | 21,157 |
| In 1896..... | 36,594 |
| In 1900..... | 34,191 |
| In 1904..... | 34,172 |

He's true to God who's true to man;
wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath
the all-beholding sun.

That wrong is also done to us; and they
are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
and not for all their race.

—LOWELL.

UNLOCK THOSE PRISON GATES!

While by lightning express the report
of the deportation of Moyer, Haywood
and Pettibone from Colorado to an Idaho
jail was carried to all parts of the coun-
try, accompanied with ex parte allega-
tions of their guilt as the ground for
the arrests, there is now arriving, by
slow freight, facts, authentic facts, that
convict the Governor of Colorado and
the Governor of Idaho of perjury in the
violation of their oaths of office, that
convict them of conspiracy against the
civil rights of the citizens, and that
nail upon them the infamy of being,
true to their class interests, the faithful
lackeys of the aggregation of bandits
known as the Mine Owners' Association.
The following are the authentic facts:—

1st, The extradition papers applied
for by the Governor of Idaho charged
the men, not with complicity in, but
with actual commission, and being present
at the commission of the murder of
ex-Governor Steunenberg. Steunenberg
—these papers, applying for the extradi-
tion of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
swear—was murdered at Caldwell, Idaho,
on December 30, 1905. Extradition can
not be granted except against fugitives
from justice. The papers applying for
the extradition state under oath that the
these men were at Caldwell on the day
of the murder, and then fled the state.

2nd, Pettibone, Haywood and Moyer
are residents of Colorado, of Denver, at
that. The first had not been in Idaho
for five years; the second not for over a
year; the third not for three months
previous to the commission of the crime.

3rd, The Governor of Colorado hon-
ored the application for extradition with-
out giving the three men an instant's
opportunity to prove that it was phys-
ically impossible for them to have com-
mitted the crime they were charged with.
He gave them no hearing.

4th, Instantly upon signing the extradi-
tion papers, the Governor of Colorado
hid him out of Denver to Colorado
Springs.

5th, Before the extradition papers were
signed a special train was being gotten
ready and a militia corps was on guard.

6th, The three men were seized, jailed,
rushed to the train and speeded out of
the State to Idaho.

These facts throw light upon one an-
other. They explain the secrecy of the
proceedings, they explain the hurry, they
explain the denial of a hearing to the
men, they explain the sudden disap-
pearance of the Governor of Colorado
from Denver. Men charged with the
commission of a crime may not always
be able to purge themselves at a pre-
liminary hearing. But when the men are
able to prove a perfect alibi; when the
witnesses, able to attest the long con-
tinued residence of the accused in the
very city in which the examination is
to be held, are plentiful; when, in short,
the Governor's chamber in Denver, could
have been filled full, and at a moment's
notice, with reputable citizens of Den-
ver itself, in all walks of life, able to
swear that the accused were in that very
city, hundreds of miles from Caldwell,
at the time of the commission of the
crime;—when all that is the case, then
the Star Chamber proceedings at Denver
became luminous. Truth is that which
fits the facts. The only theory that
fits the facts in the case is that both
the Governor of Idaho and the Governor
of Colorado knew that there was no
ground for extradition; that they had to
pretend to believe there was such
ground; that, fearful lest their flimsy
false pretense be torn to shreds if the
slightest intimation of the felony they
had in contemplation leaked through,
they had to act like dark-lantern thieves,
and in a hurry too; and that, fearing,
even then, that the conspiracy might
be frustrated—Denver being of all places
the one where the accused, that being
their residence, could most readily over-
whelm the Governor with proof of their
alibi—the Governor sneaked out of the
city to where he could not be reached
until the men were beyond his juris-

diction.

Governors of Colorado and Idaho, un-
lock the prison gates in which you now
hold Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
under false imprisonment!

Governors of Colorado and Idaho,
your lawless career has gone far enough.
It invites, aye, it incites social dissolu-
tion. Before it is too late—unlock those
prison gates!

OPEN LETTER.

Anthony Comstock,
Sec'y New York Society
for the Suppression of Vice.

Sir:—
Your letter of the 23rd of last month in-
viting us to help rallying "the good
men" of the State in favor of a certain
Act approved by your organization to
amend the penal code relative to gam-
bling, etc., has been received, and its
arguments duly considered.

Your posture is false in reasoning,
vicious in practice, hypocritical and
Pecksniffian.

It is the acme of hypocrisy to set up
a good principle, and under its folds to
beat the tom-tom for the opposite. No
decent man will deny the wrongfulness
of gambling. Your proposed Act does
not in the remotest aim at the evil. On
the contrary, it cloaks it. You object
to the "common gamblers", the petty
sneak-thief, and preposterously you im-
pute to him the "begging of women
and children, the wrecking of homes, the
ruin and disgrace of families, the honey-
combing and undermining of business en-
terprises, and the breaking out upon
every side of defalcations, embezzle-
ments, forgeries and larcenies". The
merest child knows that such dire re-
sults can not flow from such slight cause
as the "common gambler". True, "wom-
en and children ARE beggared, homes
ARE wrecked, families ARE ruined and
disgraced, business enterprises ARE
honeycombed and undermined, and upon
every side defalcations, embezzlements,
forgeries and larcenies ARE breaking
out." This is all true, but if one has
not wit enough to go to the bottom
cause, and stops at such a result as
"gambling", then his conduct is more
than suspicious when he shuts his eyes
at the big gamblers and affects indig-
nation at the "common gamblers", the
little fellows. Open any of the large
dailies, Sir, you will find there columns
upon columns of reports of the big gam-
blers, the Dick Turpins, who, in their
so-called Stock Exchanges, gamble open-
ly, and whose gambles result in de-
falcations, embezzlements, larcenies and
often suicides to the crash of crumbling
homes. These "un-common gamblers"
are in league with the large dailies who
publish their scores. To leave these
alone, aye, to approve by silence both
them and the dailies, who publish their
worse than vicious professions, and to
chase after the "common gambler" is not
the part of an honest, if he is intel-
ligent, or of an intelligent, if he is an hon-
est man.

For these reasons we decline to be
drawn aside from the big criminal class,
upon whose trail the Socialist Labor
Party is camping, and join in a crusade
to suppress the "common gambler" by
the enactment of laws, the only prac-
tical effect of which can be to furnish the
spies, whom your Society keeps going,
with further pasture grounds for them
to ply their trade of blackmailers on.

EDITOR THE PEOPLE.

THE SCORPION STINGING ITSELF TO DEATH.

Among the officials of the Western
Federation of Miners, now in prison at
Boise, Idaho, is Vincent St. John. The
circumstances of his arrest are no less
grim than the circumstances under which
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone now
find themselves in the same jail.

Vincent St. John is held in an Idaho
jail to be extradited upon requisition
papers, brought from Colorado, by Floyd
Thompson of Cripple Creek, Secretary of
the Mine Owners' Ass'n. The charge is
alleged murder in Colorado. While the
Mine Owners Ass'n., together with its
Colorado-Idaho political puppets, is, on
the one side, straining every nerve to
"keep on the shirt" of the cant of "law
and order"—by purchasing men to swear
that the objects of its persecution have
committed murder, or some other heinous
crime, its less guarded lackeys, the Pink-
ertons, on the other side, are letting out
the real secret. Indeed, as fast as the
Mine Owners Ass'n. manages to get some
perjured testimony incriminating the W.
F. of M., some blabbing Pinkerton drops
words enough to knock the bottom from
under the "law and order" document. It
is so happening in the St. John case.

At the same time that the Secretary
of the Mine Owners Ass'n. was rushing
from Colorado to Idaho with the "law
and order" papers for the extradition of
St. John, a detective at Boise, who for
the past six years had been in the Coeur
d'Alenes in the employ of the Mine Own-
ers' Ass'n., and who had been instru-
mental in arresting St. John naively de-
clared:

"St. John has given the mine owners
of the district more trouble in the past
year than any twenty men up there. If
left undisturbed he would have the en-
tire district organized in another year.

As it is, there are hundreds of miners
added to the union membership through
his efforts".

So, that is the crime! St. John's activ-
ity in the work of redeeming the miners
of the Coeur d'Alenes from their help-
less, because disorganized, condition, and
organizing them into the I. W. W.—that
is the real crime! The danger that in
another year "he would have the entire
district organized"—that is the hurry!

The letting out of this secret by the na-
sty, and happily unwise, menials of the
Mine Owners' Ass'n., is much like the act
of the scorpion, which, when excited, curls
its tail with such a twitch over its own
head that it stings itself to death.

The Mine Owners' Ass'n., is scorpion
like and like the scorpion that it is, sting-
ing itself to death with its own tail.

TOPSY TURVY LA FOLLETTE.

In the course of the speech, delivered
by Senator La Follette in Congress on
the 2nd of this month, and in which
he argued forcibly in favor of his amend-
ment to the effect that stock-holders of
railroads must not be allowed to hold
coal mines, and that unless they are
barred from holding such property rail-
road companies will own and control the
mines, and hold the people in subjection,
the Senator exclaimed:

"It may be said here, Mr. President,
as it was said in the Committee, when I
offered the amendment, that if the rail-
road companies want these coal lands they
will get them. But I desire to re-
cord my protest against the doctrine... I
believe that this Government, how-
ever it may have appeared in recent
years to the contrary, is stronger than
any of its creations; that this Govern-
ment is stronger than all the railroads
of this country in aggregation."

It is FACTS not APPEARANCES that
constitute the footing of the Senators
who said that "if the railroads want
the coal lands they can get them", no
law being imaginable to prevent them.

La Follette's protest is a protest against
the moon's reasoning—topsy-turvy.
There never was, and there is not in exist-
ence to-day, any political Government that
is not the creature of the owners of the
necessaries of life, or of the things neces-
sary to produce the necessities of life. There
is not to-day and never was a political
Government that is or was the creator
of these necessities. As far as "ap-
pearances" go they seem, to the super-
ficial observer, to point to the opposite
theory. The facts prove that political Govern-
ment, not the capitalist concerns, is the
creature. Look to the drama now en-
acting in Colorado-Idaho. Who is creat-
ing, or who creature? Is the Government of
the two States running the Mine Owners'
Ass'n., or is it not rather the Mine Own-
ers' Ass'n. that is running the Govern-
ment? Who is it that is running the
Pinkertons? Who is manipulating the
"witnesses"? Who the Governors? Who
the Sheriffs? Surely not the Government.

The Government is as much the creator
of the Mine Owners' Ass'n. as the axe is
the creator of its owner. As completely
as the axe is the creature of its master,
the Idaho-Colorado Government is the
creature of the Mine Owners' Ass'n. The
creature can not rise against its master;
it is impotent; like a balky horse it may,
at times, give trouble, but reins and
spurs soon bring him back to subjec-
tion. Exactly so with the political Govern-
ment of the Capitalist Class. The La
Follettes, who may be visionary enough
sincerely to believe the opposite, have
nothing but disappointment in perspec-
tive.

And much hangs by the fact that the
ostensible Government of capitalist so-
ciety is not what it seems, master, but
the obedient creature of the Capitalist
Class. Government proper, that organ or
those organs, that society requires to ad-
minister its productive powers, neither
stands nor stand in need of political
Government, except in a social system
where an exploited and oppressed class
and an exploiting and oppressing class
exist. Where the classes exist there
the industrial organ is bound to set
forth the political organ, and this organ
can be taught but the pliant agency of
the industrial organ. Consequently and
therefore, the Labor or Socialist Move-
ment, under whose social system there
can be no classes, has no further use
for political Government. Having no fur-
ther use for political Government, the
Labor or Socialist Movement will never
look to the political Government as a
means to an end; it will be free from the
lure that the Capitalist Class holds
out, and that is intended to lead the
Movement into the quagmire of parlia-
mentarism; it will be free from the dis-
appointments that attend the Syssiphus
labors of the La Follette reformer; finally,
it will strive to seize that political
Government for the sole and express
purpose of abolishing it.

The Labor or Socialist Movement seeks
to end the existing social ills by organ-
izing the administrative Government
that shall enable society to cast off the
political Government, instead of seek-
ing to end the existing social ills by
leaving the cause untouched, and tink-
ering at the reflex of the cause—poli-
tical Government. The Socialist or Labor
Movement stands upon its feet, not upon

its head as do the La Follettes or their
kin, the pure and simple political So-
cialists.

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.

The railroad rate bill may or may not
pass Congress. Roosevelt's anxiety to
push it through may or may not be a
political move for stage effect. Some
railroads may be in favor of the bill, as
it is claimed, because the bill will be of
no effect; other railroads, as it appears,
may be against the bill on the principle
that Usurpation ever is sensitive. How-
ever all this may be, the advertisement,
within or without Congress, is throwing
up data that make two conclusions in-
evitable—

First—The railroad corporations are
above the law: No law, no Court deci-
sion, however drastic it may seem, af-
fects them in the least;

Second—The theory of capitalist so-
ciety is that the Nation is the debtor of
Capital, not Capital the debtor of the
Nation.

As to the first conclusion the state-
ment of Commissioner John C. Clements
demonstrates it beyond cavil.—Much ado
has been made about the Federal prosecu-
tions against the North Western Merger,
and when the Supreme Court of the
United States placed its stamp of con-
demnation upon the merging of parallel
railroad lines, hats flew in the air.
"Trusts and Monopolies smashed!" was
the jubilant cry. The Commissioner now
brings out figures and facts to prove
(what every thinking man knew could
not but be) that the monopoly system
of centralizing railroads has not only not
been checked, has not only not been stop-
ped, but flourishes like the rose in June.
The Commissioner gives the names of
railroad directors that are directors on
more than one road, and gives the names
of these roads. He sums up the facts on
this head in the following table showing
the number of directorships held by thir-
teen different directors:

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| 1 person held | 24 |
| 1 person held | 17 |
| 1 person held | 17 |
| 1 person held | 16 |
| 1 person held | 16 |
| 1 person held | 14 |
| 1 person held | 14 |
| 1 person held | 13 |
| 1 person held | 12 |
| 1 person held | 9 |
| 1 person held | 8 |
| 1 person held | 8 |
| 1 person held | 7 |

These 175 directorships already are
actually merged under one hat. These 13
directors hold stock in all the other rail-
roads. Out of the people's hands the
Capitalist Class has laid of restrictive
laws the event, and laughs to see the
fools jubilant or afraid of what the
knaves invent.

As to the second conclusion, the pos-
ture of the spokesmen for the railroads
—both those who oppose and those who
do not mind the bill—indicates, pain-
fully to the visionaries, that the rail-
roads hold the Nation for their debtor,
and treat the Nation as arrogant credi-
tors do who think they have bestowed
favors, if not alms, upon their debtor.
The aggregate stock of the railroads runs
up to billions of dollars. Even if all of
this was genuine and containing no
water, how was it produced, gathered
and finally concentrated in the hands
of the present holders? By the social
system, in other words, the Nation as
at present constituted. "Private prop-
erty" says the keen scientist and states-
man Benjamin Franklin, "is the creature
of society." The railroad companies say
"No; society is our creature." Franklin
concludes from his premises that society
is entitled to the last farthing of private
property, whenever society deems neces-
sary, and that all such contributions to
the public exigencies are, on the part of
private property, "THE RETURN OF AN
OBLIGATION PREVIOUSLY RE-
CEIVED, OR THE PAYMENT OF A
JUST DEBT." The railroad companies
say "No; the Nation is our debtor"—and
they act accordingly.

Like Tweed of old the railroad com-
panies, put their arms akimbo and ask:
"What are you going to do about it?"
The city of New York answered Tweed
in unmistakable tones—so will the Na-
tion answer the corporations.

Bravo! shout the working class of
this great capitalist city to the miners
of Bisbee, Arizona. Despite the dastard-
ly attempt of the authorities of the
neighboring states of Colorado and Idaho
to murder its leading officials, and the
oppressive threats of domestic capitalists
to deprive them of the means of living
should they dare to do so, they have
asserted their manhood and determined
to organize that mining camp into the
Western Federation of Miners. Bravo!
once more! With such a spirit under
such circumstances the working class is
invincible. That the Western Federation
of Miners is capable of inspiring such a
spirit and leading the way toward mak-
ing labor invincible, accounts for the ef-
forts made to destroy it; and, by the
same token, explains why the working
class should rally to its support. Bravo,
miners of Bisbee, Arizona.

VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION

EMULATES CHICAGO LABOR DISRUPTERS

Gompers Cracks the Whip, and Corpora-
tion Refuses to Join I. W. W. in Ar-
ranging Moyer-Haywood Demonstration—Denies I. W. W. Committee the
Floor—Elaborately Hangs Itself in
Eyes of Working Class.

Having all its plans to run a Moyer-
Haywood protest meeting in opposition
to the I. W. W., cut and dried, the
Volkszeitung Corporation, which is hold-
ing Local New York, Socialist Party,
under the White Terror, opened their
"Conference" for arranging the demon-
stration, Tuesday, 6th inst., with John C.
Chase, of Haverhill and Tobin Boot
and Shoe Workers' fame, in the chair.

As soon as the credentials committee
had reported and the delegates seated,
Sperber, from the International Propaga-
nda Group, asked whether a communi-
cation was not at hand from the Indus-
trial Council of the I. W. W. Chase
avowed ignorance, but the Secretary pro-
duced the letter and read it. It was an
invitation to join the Industrial Work-
ers, to whom the demonstration logically
belonged, and which had taken the ini-
tial step in the matter—to co-operate
with them in arranging the affair.

A committee of six from the Indus-
trial Council was present to reiterate
the invitation from the Council and to
avoid the unseemly spectacle of the
forces of Labor appearing divided at
so critical a moment as this.

On a motion to give this committee
the floor, Isi Phillips rose to speak
against. The Daily People reporter did
not understand German, but he did not
miss much of Phillips' speech, for it
consisted principally of the words "I.
W. W., "scab," "Daily People," "lie,"
"De Leon," "White Terror," "spy,"
"Pinkerton," and "coward." He was
followed by several delegates who also
spoke in German. The chairman, John
C. Chase, is said not to understand a
word of German, yet it was noticed that
if the delegate on the floor spoke against
hearing the I. W. W. committee, he was
allowed to talk himself out. But when
a delegate spoke in favor of the commit-
tee, he was speedily and vigorously rap-
ped out of order. How Chase knew is
a mystery, but some declare that Or-
ganizer Solomon, who stood behind him,
delivered to him sundry jabs in the ribs
whenever the occasion arose.

The "Volkszeitung Konferenz" which
was held in the same building, adjourned
early, and came down to pack the other
meeting, to make sure of the exclusion
of the I. W. W. committeemen. Sev-
eral of them spoke against admitting
them. One declared the I. W. W. had
Pinkertons and Orchards in its ranks,
with which it ferreted out the unholy
secrets of the White Terrorists. An-
other went him one better by declaring
the I. W. W. was all scabs. None of
those who spoke against the committee,
that is, against the I. W. W., seemed able
to get along without coupling "Daily
People," "De Leon," and "scab" together
at every pause for breath.

After Chase had rapped a number of
delegates to order for wanting the I.
W. W. to be heard, an amendment was
made to the motion that all labor or-
ganizations be invited to the conference.
This was the signal for a fresh volley
of assaults on, and derisions of, the I.
W. W. During the scene which fol-
lowed and which resulted in the amend-
ment being carried the delegates of four
organizations withdrew, disgusted at the
partiality and hatred shown by the dis-
rupters of Labor. One of these dele-
gates, it was learned, carried back with
him a \$25 contribution which was to have
been given to the conference, had it
acted straight. The organizations which
withdrew were the International Propa-
ganda Group, the Hungarian Machin-
ists, the Arbeiter Ring No. 3, of Brook-
lyn, and one other—twenty men.

Before leaving the hall, Delegate
August Lott, of the Propaganda Group,
addressed the meeting in these words:
"As a delegate of the International
Propaganda Group I wish here to empha-
size the fact that, in order to prevent
the plot of judicial murder in Idaho,
NOTHING IS MORE NECESSARY
THAN UNITED ACTION ON THE
PART OF ALL PROGRESSIVE
WORKINGMEN OF THE LAND. The
conduct of the Socialist party cannot be
condemned too severely. We are here
confronted with a deliberate conspiracy
to ignore the New York District Coun-
cil of the Industrial Workers of the
World, whose sacred duty it is to take
the lead in the Idaho affair. None can
deny that Moyer, Haywood and their
associates are picked out by capitalism
to be sacrificed on its altar, on the
ground that those men are unfettered
combatants for the Working Class and
loyal officers of the Western Federa-

tion of Miners, the organization that in
recent years has had to face fierce con-
flicts with the mine-owners of Colorado
and Idaho. It is not on account of their
political but of their economic activity
that Moyer and his associates are to
be assassinated. It is undeniable that
Haywood and Moyer were instrumental
in founding the Industrial Workers of
the World, and that the Western Federa-
tion of Miners is the cornerstone of the
I. W. W. And yet you deny the floor
to a committee of that body! The So-
cialist Party has thereby hanged itself
in the eyes of every decent man. If
this party can bring it over its conscience
to disrupt the Working Class at such a
critical moment, instead of assisting in
its consolidation, then we need not won-
der if we see the repetition of a judicial
murder such as we witnessed on No-
vember 11, 1887, in Chicago. By such
conduct as this, inspired only by the
craving of a few vainglorious men to cut
a figure, the Socialist Party IS BUT
PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF
THE CAPITALIST JUDICIAL MUR-
DERERS, IT IS NOT RENDERING
HELP TO OUR BROTHERS IN
IDAHO. Matters must be very foul
with a body that refuses the floor to
fellow members and fellow combatants
of Haywood and Moyer. That is not
Socialist tolerance. It is crime. I want
you to cancel the two credentials of the
International Propaganda Group. But
before I, for one, leave the hall, I say—
Shame upon you!"

Conrad Sperber, also of the Group,
noticing the unanimity of I. W. W. op-
position exhibited by the three worthies,
Phillips, Chase and Solomon, fired a
parting shot as he withdrew. He said:
"This conference should have a sign
painted, of three brass balls, and under-
neath, the legend, Phillips, Chase, Solo-
mon."

This kind suggestion hit Phillips in
a tender spot, and he launched forth into
another storm of abuse of the I. W. W.,
The People and everybody who refuses
to consider his froth eloquence and his
ignorance wisdom.

When the confusion consequent on the
withdrawal of the delegates and Phillips'
valetudinary was quieted, the White Ter-
rorists proceeded with the business of the
conference.

A hall committee reported that Grand
Central Palace could be had for March
13, 17, or 20. A motion was made to
take it on the 13th. A fair-minded dele-
gate, wishing to give the I. W. W. its
rightful priority in the field, amended
to the 20th. Thereupon Solomon jumped
into the hole and pulled the hole in after
him. Said he:

"This amendment should be lost. If
we wait till the 20th some other or-
ganization may have a demonstration
before us. We must hurry up and get
ours in first."

As he knew the I. W. W. Council had
a parade and mass meeting planned for
the 14th, it can be seen why Solomon
was so anxious to secure the passage
of the original motion, which he suc-
ceeded in doing, thus worthily following
in the footsteps of the scandalous Chi-
cago S. P. disrupters, whose action was
condemned at the last meeting of the
Industrial Council.

It was decided to open a defense
fund in the Volkszeitung Corporation's
papers, the "Volkszeitung" and the
"Worker."

The White Terrorists next had nine
of themselves—Solomon, Chase, Tanzer,
Meyer, Perence, Diners, Zaches, Oppen-
heimer, and Rifkin—elected a committee
to have full charge of the affair, thus
making dummies of the rest of the con-
ference; after which splendid blow for the
solidarity of Labor and a noble waging
of the class struggle, the Terrorists
adjourned.

Although the Industrial Council has
no Reverend fraternal delegates as has
the Circus, one of its members was heard
quoting yesterday from Luke XI, 23:
"He that is not with me is against me;
and he that gathereth not with me, scat-
tereth."

Undoubtedly, the Volkszeitung Cor-
poration has hanged itself in the eyes
of the Working Class. It has proved
once more the charge against it that,
being a gouger for Gompers, the Nieder-
meyers, Weinsheimers, Morris Brauns,
etc., it is only a stumbling block in the
way of the consolidation of the forces of
Labor.

The Independent, for March 8, is an
interesting study in weekly religious
magazanism. From an editorial on "The
Mob at Springfield, Ohio," we quote the
following: "That such a murderous
mob could be gathered in the town that
boasts of churches and Heidelberg Col-
lege, that has public schools and a public
library, is very sad and strange. It
shows that a large number of our people
of men who vote and make our laws
have no respect for law, or no faith in
law. They were ready, hundreds of
them, to overthrow law, and take the
execution of punishment in their own
hands. When thwarted by the officers
of the law, they were ready to strike
and burn and kill where they could.
They are—or were for the time—simply



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan.—If only the em-
ployers were less greedy, how beautiful
they could get along with their work-
men.

Uncle Sam.—And you think a little
less greed would solve the Labor Ques-
tion?

B. J.—That's it, exactly.

U. S.—There is John Jones who only
has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think
he can produce as cheaply as Richard
Roe who works with \$50,000 capital?

B. J.—N-o-o.

U. S.—Each piece of goods that John
Jones produces costs him fully twice as
much as each piece of goods that Rich-
ard Roe produces. Can John Jones compet-
e with Richard Roe?

B. J.—Hardly.

U. S.—What is left for him to do but
to reduce the cost of his production?

B. J.—Nothing.

U. S.—Won't he be driven to lower
the wages of his employees.

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—If he don't would he carry on
business?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—If he does—

B. J.—He is safe.

U. S.—Nixy. He is busted all the
same, although his lease of life may be
a little longer.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

SEND THEM TO COLORADO AND IDAHO, ALSO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For over a week now The People has been crowded with resolutions passed by various organizations denouncing the Colorado-Idaho murder conspiracy. While the Socialist press is, of course, the only one which will publish these resolutions, still publication in the Socialist press is not the sole aim of the resolutions.

These resolutions and protests are written to show to the governmental law breakers of Colorado and Idaho that the working class of America is awake to their dastardly attempt to railroad innocent men to the gallows; that it will defend these men to the utmost, and that their taking off will but hasten the day of the total overthrow of the capitalist class and its murderous underlings.

To accomplish this purpose, copies of these resolutions should also be sent to Governor Frank Gooding of Idaho, and Governor McDonald, of Colorado. These are the men who are engineering and fostering the lynch law proceedings against the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, in behalf of the Mine Owners' Association. Send copies of the resolutions to them, as well as the Socialist press. D.

New York, February 4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EYE-OPENING AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$3.00 for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The outrage of the beast capitalist who is trying to kill purposely those gallant fighters of the W. F. of M. ought to arouse the fighting spirit of every comrade. It is the greatest opportunity the capitalist has ever offered to the working class to do eye-opening agitation and the example given by Section New York, S. L. P. should be followed by all the sections.

Nearly twenty years ago, at the time the judicial murderers slaughtered the so-called anarchists in Chicago, the revolutionary element did not have an organization to speak of. But to-day American conditions have reared one which is well equipped with a modern cannon, the Daily and Weekly People. The Daily and Weekly People will publish all the available news concerning the Moyer and Haywood affair. Let us gather all the subscriptions we can. Every one should do his utmost. The runners of the Daily People are only too glad to shoot off many more thousand copies. Gust. Langner.

Milford, Conn., March 3.

THEIR FIGHT HIS—WANTS TO KEEP POSTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find \$1.00. Kindly send me the Daily People for three months. I want to keep posted about Moyer and Haywood. I will also aid financially, as their fight is mine.

Yours for the revolution,

E. M. O.

Pottstown, Pa., March 2.

UP TO THE WORKINGMEN TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Herewith find enclosed two dollars for the defense fund of our comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Let us stand together and fight for justice. Let us not hesitate a moment to take action against this outrage of the criminal class. Let us do everything in our power to free our innocent comrades. Every workingman whose heart beats for liberty should contribute to this fund. It is up to the workingmen to see that justice is done.

Ignatz Schaffer.

C. Gross.

New York, March 3.

STILL MORE INSIDE INFORMATION ON VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I did not intend to disturb your peace again until the next meeting of the Gen. Com. until I read "The Worker" of this week. Now, how can I refrain! I must impose on your good nature again.

"The Worker" gives us what purports to be a full and true report of the last Gen. Com. meeting; but I have a tip from the inside that it was written by the editor of "The Worker" and so I did not find a trace of what she said in her report that she furnished a misleading report as this week's, than to have the report suppressed together as was done before, because it contained a proposition looking toward unity of Socialist forces in New York.

I also notice that I have forced an

editorial from Comrade Editor Lee. You correctly call him a "hired man" of the Volkszeitung Corporation. That editorial also teems with false and misleading statements. It gives the vote on the substituted motion made by Comrade Litschine (one of those instructed to vote for unity by his district), that was passed in place of the motion made by Comrade Mayes to appoint a committee of five, etc. That substituted motion was passed by a vote of forty-one to twenty-six, and the Yorkville District did not vote. This substituted motion was that the Gen. Com. do not appoint a committee to confer with the S. L. P. The vote of forty-three to fourteen which the editor of "The Worker" gives, was the vote taken on the motion to lay over until the next Gen. Com. meeting a certain special order of business for that meeting of the Gen. Com. It was a motion to appoint a committee to revise the by-laws of Local N. Y., S. P.; it was also the first of the special orders of business; it was voted on before the motion of Comrade Mayes was reached; and consequently had nothing to do with Comrade Mayes' motion. The reasoning in that editorial is all fiction and falsification of facts, originating in the Volkszeitung-Worker office. It is the sort of trickery and fraud that we S. P. men of this neighborhood are all becoming familiar with since "The Worker" and "Volkszeitung" started to publish mutilated and forged reports of the New Jersey Conference, for which the intelligent New Jersey comrades are roundly rating the Volkszeitung-Worker clique. I notice, by the way, that "The Worker" has stopped publishing these reports all together.

Why don't the editor of "The Worker" who went into so many false details about that Gen. Com. meeting, inform the comrades upon what Comrade Phillips said about Comrade Debs in his tirade, as well as what he said about Comrade Mayes, the "suspicious man" and "traitor," etc., as he called him and your correspondent, and Mr. De Leon? He said that the party had honored Mr. Debs twice and that Debs now was hobnobbing with Daniel De Leon and that he (meaning Debs) reminded him (Phillips) of a "great big overgrown baby, a squab, etc." Phillips was not a member of the Gen. Com.; he was put forward as the spokesman of the Volkszeitung-Worker posse. There was objection made to his being permitted to occupy the time of the Gen. Com., but the objections were overruled at the suggestions of the Yorkville nine who were instructed to work and vote for the appointment of a unity committee, etc.

The honorable Pawnbroker said that they would catch me and then they would fire me, etc. I thought that it was all talk. Now, imagine my astonishment on Monday, when I went to deliver my write-up of the proceedings of the Gen. Com. on Saturday night, when I came pesky near running right into the arms of their spies who were watching The People office. They were stationed in every direction. I saw them in time so I just walked on and sent my message by Uncle Sam's mail boys, and I thus saved a scalp for one more chance, anyway.

By the way, I see in the Daily People this morning another writer "Under the White Terror." And he seems to be located in Comrade Phillips' own district! Ye gods, what next! Surely the Yorkville comrades should now fire out their celebrated nine who know better what the comrades of the branch want than they do themselves. Fight them, boys, they are on the run already!

Say, Mr. Editor, I see them looking for the Daily People all over the East Side from the Bridge to the Bronx. I have heard several of the Worker-Volkszeitung heeler say that they "hated like hell to buy the sheet," but they guessed they would have to do it.

Under the White Terror.

New York, March 3.

NO LAGGING AT HOME OR ABROAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find money order for two dollars, one dollar for Russian Defense Fund and one dollar for the Defense fund of Moyer and compatriots. We must not lag in fighting Caesarism with its Cossack minions, either at home or abroad. Kill the cause that produces the effect. The parasite knows his doom is at hand. He sees the writing on the wall.

Yours for the good cause,

J. J. M.

Coytesville, N. J., March 6.

MORE INSIDE NEWS, AND MORE AND MORE SHAMEFUL.

(Translated from the German.)

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Allow me to furnish to the workingmen

some information of what is going on in my party, the S. P. I would send this letter to the "Volkszeitung" and "Worker", but I know they would not publish it, and what is worse, such is the White Terror, that the Volkszeitung Corporation is holding us under, that I would be speedily deprived of my job in the shop by a labor fakir of theirs who comes around regular.

Last week the 6th and 10th A. D. of the S. P. held a business meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. The chairman of the evening was Comrade Simon of Perkins's cigarmakers' Union. I need not say more of him. He is the steady chum of Modest, Braun and such other people. He sailed into the plan of unity with the S. L. P. He said: "I do not understand how there can be people who talk 'unity'. Unity with whom? With the S. L. P.? There is no S. L. P. That party now consists of only De Leon, Kuhn, Abelson and Scheurer. We German comrades must make it our special duty always to be on deck at the General Committee, in order to thwart the schemes of the American disrupters who are trying to bring about unity and thereby destroy our 'Volkszeitung'."

Another one, Comrade Tanzer, the one who wrote that insulting letter about Comrade Frost in the "Volkszeitung", said: "Unity is impossible! We Germans must hold together. 'The People' is a dirty sheet. It is publishing letters from 'Under the White Terror' calling our distinguished Comrade Isi Phillips a 'pawnbroker', whereas he only works in a jewelry shop before which there is no pawnbrokers' triple balls."

The Moyer-Haywood affair turned up. What the "Genossen" said on the subject was disgusting. One of them, in particular, said: "We should be very careful how we come out in support of those two men. They may be guilty and if they are convicted we will get ourselves into trouble. Besides," said he, "the Colorado miners have money enough, and we need our money ourselves."

Comrade Korn of the waiters, formerly of the "Mixed Ale Alliance", got into a snarl with Comrade Tanzer for saying that he was getting tired of doing agitation work, without seeing any success. He said he had been at it for the last twelve years; there was no success; he was now going to quit. Comrade Tanzer got angry and told him that such language would discourage new members. Comrade Tanzer got so excited over this that he began anew to denounce the S. L. P.; and, wholly forgetting that the chairman had just before statistically proven that the S. L. P. consisted of just four men, he yelled out: "The S. L. P. has its spies in each of our Assembly District organizations!"

I and four other friends listened patiently during the performance of these anti-unity A. F. of L. jumping-jacks (Hans Narren). After which we went away wondering how much longer this farce was going to last.

Under the White Terror, No. 3.

New York, March 4.

BOURGEOIS ECONOMICS OVERTHROWN.

The enclosed was sent to a local paper and returned by the editor, who pleaded lack of time to revise and cut it down to meet requirements of his paper. It is self-explanatory. J. M. Francis.

Du Quoin, Ill., March 2.

(Enclosure)

Editor, Call,

Dear Sir:—In your issue of the 15th inst. I see an article on the mail order business by D. W. K., or a hit back at other articles on the same subject by merchants, that is, on points of economics, or bourgeois political economy. Now, then, two of D. W. K.'s main points I deny; and will debate these points with him, or anybody else in town.

His claims are: First, "I claim, and I am not alone in this, that the customers pay the rent even of the business houses; pay the advertising; pay for all clerk hire; and furnish money to pay the preacher and the teacher."

Second, "I claim, and I am not alone in this, as the farmer is the foundation of all prosperity."

Now, we are only robbed or skinned as consumers, eh? Not so! We are robbed as producers and not as consumers, that is, we, the working class are.

First, suppose the members of the working class had to continue to produce all the good things of life, including autos for the rich or well-to-do, and were given five cents for so doing and they were not skinned by the merchant at all, but on the contrary, were given a loaf of bread as big as a bale of hay for their nickel, wouldn't they yet be robbed or skinned out of all they produced, but the loaf? Give to the producer the full value of his labor and consumption will take care of itself.

Second, As far as "the farmer is the foundation of all prosperity" is concerned, let it be said that he is no more so than the rest of the divisions of labor that furnish him with his farm implements, the fuel and ore for digging and making the same, etc., labor is social. We only need social owner-

STOGIEMAKERS

Of Pittsburg Nail Lie of Volkszeitung Corporation.

Braddock, Pa., March 4.—At a meeting of Provisional Council, Pittsburg District, Industrial Workers of the World, of this date, the following was ordered to be sent to the Daily People and "The Worker" of New York, and the Industrial Worker, official organ of the I. W. W.:

Provisional Council, Pittsburg District, I. W. W., requests "The Worker," published by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association at 184 William street, New York, the use of its columns to contradict the falsehoods and slanders against the I. W. W. Stogie Makers of Pittsburg, which appeared on the fourth page of "The Worker" of March 3rd, 1906, and signed by Frank Donovan, Duquesne, Pa., Feb. 26.

Donovan's statement in your paper that "The stogie makers who are affiliated with the I. W. W. in Pittsburg endorsed the Republican candidate for Mayor," is a blatant lie, and brands the maker of that statement as either a deliberate falsifier, or a reckless disseminator of unfounded slander.

As to the statement, "these two worthies (Markley and McConnell) had to have the S. P. and S. L. P. send fraternal delegates to their council," would say that it was the Provisional Council, composed of delegates from all the I. W. W. in the Pittsburg District that invited those two parties to send fraternal delegates, not having any idea that the S. P. or S. L. P. was so much in the power of these "two worthies" as to have to send delegates at their behest.

His statement "It was explained to the delegates that if there had been enough Socialists in the stogie makers' union they would not have endorsed the nominee of the Republican party," is knocked out by the fact that the stogie makers did not so endorse, and any explanation of that character was made by some one who knew nothing about the matter, or by some one who wanted to make a false impression, such explanation was certainly not made by either of the "two worthies."

But the true significance of Donovan's whole article lies in this statement "It looks as if the Socialists will have a hard time to control the I. W. W. in Allegheny County" that depends on what kind of Socialists Donovan refers to, there being two kinds of Socialists here as elsewhere.

We have Socialists of one kind: Adams, Wright, Holmes, and a large majority of the rank and file, who are active supporters of the I. W. W. and are trying to build up that arm of the working class movement; and then we have a few of the rank and file and such men as Donovan, who lie about the I. W. W. and try to bring it into disrepute, and one Lewis, a rabid anti-De Leonite from New York, who claims to be a member of the I. W. W. and yet tries to discredit it by saying the I. W.

ship to remove present ills. The whole fault lies in private ownership of the means of production. But competition will soon settle the little farmer and little merchant and then their material interests will be with the proletariat, seeking to overthrow the Rockefeller, etc., and save Society from shipwreck.

A Miner, Jno. M. Francis.

HE IS NOT THE CRIMINAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received from Comrade J. Brimble of Colorado a letter in which the following passage occurs:

"I don't know whether to call you 'friend' or 'comrade'. The reason for this is that your name appears in connection with a series of articles appearing in the 'International Socialist Review' that to me read very like a conspiracy against a humanity that is already sufficiently sinned against."

"What is your object, infatuated man? The unfortunate being who pursues that effort at philosophy will sink into a deep sleep from which there is no awakening. Or are you in league with the makers of headache powders? The latter would imply method in your madness."

"At any rate until you have satisfied me that you are not responsible for the crime in which Mr. Simons is the accessory in and after the fact, I shall hold your memory in loathing."

"If you must kill people, why not take a club and do the job quickly and with as little pain as possible to the victim. A bas with you, if you are the criminal."

Comrade Brimble may call me friend and comrade, too, for I'm not the criminal. So long as the criminal writes as he does and his "writings" reach so few—the select few whom the Simons "Review" reaches—I think it hardly necessary to change my signature for purpose of identification.

Charles H. Chase,

Business Manager, Daily People.

New York, March 3.

W. Would use the same tactics as the A. F. of L. and scab it on that organization, whether its strikes were bona fide or not.

If Donovan refers to the first named Socialists, he will find that he is mistaken, as the hardest thing to fight will be the Socialists who, under the cover of Socialists, are the scurvy tools of the A. F. of L.

Seeing in the article as a whole, a combination of falsehood and slander, the Provisional Council is satisfied to let the accusations against the "two worthies" be a part of the whole until substantiated by a more reliable authority.

That the stogie makers, a majority of whom, poisoned by the teachings of pure and simple unions, should here and there do what is not right, is a thing any intelligent man would expect, but that the I. W. W. in Pittsburg, as an organization has deviated from the line laid down by the class struggle is most emphatically denied.

The political understrappers of the capitalist class have been unceasingly diligent in circulating this lie in conjunction with the fakirs connected with the A. F. of L. and now are ably assisted by the Socialist Donovan.

The enclosed copy of a communication sent by the Provisional Council to the Stogie Makers' Local, indicates the line laid down for the I. W. W. in the Pittsburg District.

Hoping you will give this letter and the enclosed communication the publicity given the letter of Donovan, we remain Provisional Council Pittsburg District, Industrial Workers of the World,

Jas. A. McConnell, Sec.

(Enclosure.)

Braddock, Pa., Feb. 26, 1906.

Stogie Makers' Local No. 200, I. W. W.

Greeting.—At a meeting of Provisional Council Pittsburg District I. W. W., held on Feb. 25th, 1906, the delegat of Local No. 200, in making his report, informs the Provisional Council that some members of Local No. 200, claiming that they are a majority, are not acting in a manner consistent with the Preamble and Constitution of the I. W. W. and assert that they are in the majority and will do as they please.

The Provisional Council has instructed me, as secretary of that body, to call the attention of Local No. 200 as a body, and the members as individuals, to the fact, that it is not in the power of Local No. 200 as a body, or any member, minority or majority, to do anything that is not consistent with the principles of the I. W. W., or would in any way work against the interests of the workingclass as a whole.

It is reported to the Provisional Council that certain members of local 200 have asserted that they are in the I. W. W. to serve their own immediate personal interests and threaten to expel those who oppose such action.

Such action would indicate that ignorance and crookedness was the dominating power in Local No. 200, and the Provisional Council will not hesitate to see that the charter of Local No. 200 will be revoked, and feel satisfied that the intelligent class conscious portion of your Local will support such action of the Provisional Council.

You must bear in mind that no individual, local, or part of the I. W. W. is the whole thing in itself, but only a very small part of a world wide movement, whose whole hope of final victory rests on that intelligence which makes every component part of the I. W. W. support the principles on which it is built.

To have any part of the I. W. W. made to serve the personal interests of any individual in the organization, would be base it to the level of the pure and simple union, as represented in the A. F. of L., and a pestilent breeding hole for fakirs, and a stench in the nostrils of every intelligent honest workingman and woman.

When any workingman tries to prostitute the labor movement for his own personal ends, his place is not in the I. W. W. and he will not be allowed to remain in the working class union, his place is in that organization in which are buried, and in which roam innumerable human hyenas living on the dead and dying hopes of the few deluded victims that constitute the graveyard, called the A. F. of L.

With the hope that Local No. 200 will be able to resist all the evil influences and stand true to the colors of the I. W. W., and the wish that all its members will develop still more as militant workers for the overthrow of wage slavery, we are

Fraternally yours,

Provisional Council Pittsburg District,

I. W. W., Jas. A. McConnell, Sec'y.

MINNEAPOLIS AND VICINITY, ATTENTION.

Section Minneapolis will commemorate the Paris Commune SUNDAY, MARCH 18 in Union Temple, 28 Washington ave. So. Several speakers will address the meeting. A musical program will also be furnished. You are invited. Come and bring the folks. Admission free. Commencement 3 p. m.

Paris Commune Committee.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Will April be time enough?

T. J., NEW YORK—Unity? You bet there will be unity. There will be so powerful a unity among the militant Socialists that the professional disrupters will be blown up and scattered to the four quarters of the compass.

C. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—Leaflets on the Colorado-Idaho outrage are already issued. More will be issued periodically.

J. B., LARGE, PA.—We have not the "Internationale Bibliothek" for June, 1890, in this office. Shall keep the matter in mind.

W. J. S., LAS PALOMAS, N. MEX.—With a constructively inquiring mind, as you are evidently favored with, you should live where there is a large library. There you would have to follow up each line of inquiry by independent research. There are no works on those subjects. A work on any one of those subjects—such as the leading machines that during the last 100 years displaced Labor, the industries that are especially destructive of the life of employees, the estimated wealth of United States Senators, etc., etc.—would be valuable, indeed.

R. H., PUEBLO, COLO.—Don't wait for the Weekly People—GET THE DAILY PEOPLE.

V. G. V. S., ROME, N. Y.—Between a Unionism, run by the Civic Federation, and a Unionism, run by the revolutionary spirit of the Labor Movement, there is the difference that there is between a highly perfected machine run by a private capitalist and that same machine run in the Socialist Republic. The privately owned machine robs and kills the worker; the co-operatively owned one makes him a happy being. It is the same machine. So with Unionism. Craft Unionism is baneful to Labor and to Civilization. Bona fide or I. W. W. Unionism is beneficial and necessary.

The posture of The People is not that "Unionism cannot solve the Social Problem" and that "the ballot alone can do that." This paper's posture is that, without the ballot, no progress is possible, but that, without bona fide Unionism, the ballot is worthless.

W. T., OSHKOSH, WIS.—The first Coeur d'Alene miners troubles occurred during Harrison's administration. The Republican Whitelaw Reid and the Democratic Perry Belmont joined in demanding Federal troops to put down the strikers. Harrison gave the troops. Thereupon military and judicial horrors ensued. And yet the world moves.

T. A. E., WACO, TEXAS.—Professions without practice count for naught. They are as idle as mottoes. This morning's mail, for instance, brought a copy of the Syracuse, N. Y., "Catholic Sun." The motto of this paladin of morality is "In omnibus caritas"—Charity in all things. Right under that beautiful motto are these flaming headlines: "Socialists Conspire to Murder. The Heads of the Socialistic Western Federation of Miners Arrested as Accessories to the Slaying of Governor of Idaho. Organization Founded by ex-Priest Hagerty Some Years Ago." The first two sentences is a clear echoing of capitalist lies, and the giving of only one side of the question. The last sentence, about the W. F. of Miners having been founded by the ex-Priest Hagerty, is a brand new lie manufactured by the "charitable" preacher of morality—the "Catholic Sun." Never be taken in by professions and mottoes.

J. S., ROCKVILLE, CONN.—"The Worker" has wholly stopped publishing the minutes of the New Jersey Conference. It first falsified them. It was taken to task by the S. P. men for that. And now it suppresses the whole thing. A privately owned press demands of its party that the party adapt itself to that press. It is an insult to common sense.

F. O. H., COVINGTON, KY.—No body believes in "Neutrality" on Unionism—least of all those who set up the cry.

F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To answer your three questions in full would require statistical researches that would consume weeks of labor. Let the following suffice for the present.

The national wealth in 1900 is estimated at about ninety-five billion dollars, rather more than less. The wealth owned by the Working Class that year is estimated at four billion dollars, rather less than more. What percentage of the national wealth was paid as wages between 1901-1905 is as yet almost unascertainable. But taking 1900 as a basis, and supposing (an extremely fair supposition to the capitalist) that the whole of the maximum wealth owned by the Working Class in that year was paid as wages, it would appear that even then only 4.21 per cent. of the national wealth was paid in that year to the Working Class as wages. Of course, the percentage was obviously much smaller. But

that will give an idea. What that means may be judged from the circumstance that the Working Class is about a hundred and fifty times larger than the Capitalist Class, proper.

The questions on immigration and literacy next week, if possible.

N. E. R., E. ST. LOUIS, MO.—In the first place, the railroad interests are not so bitterly opposed to the Rates Bill. They know it will not hold water. The opposition to the bill from that quarter proceeds from other reasons. One is that the railroads see in all such legislation a symptom of a tendency that is destructive to the theory of their "God-ordained" rights. The other is that all such legislation tends to annoy them. Blackmailers, who must be bought off, rise to plague them.

A. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It was in the campaign of 1892 in this State. In the Spring of that year the Democratic Governor Flower had poured the whole militia of the State into Buffalo to help George Gould break the ten-hour law against the switchmen on strike. Jacob Cantor, another Democrat, who had approved Flower's conduct, was running again for the Senate. Gompers wrote Cantor a letter signed as "President of the A. F. of L." saying: "If any one says you are not a friend of Labor he says what is not true." That letter was published broadcast as a campaign document for Cantor. Gompers ever was a betrayer of the Working Class.

BORIS KLEBANOFF, NEW YORK.—The press of the Socialist Labor Party does not boom organizations that are "under the high patronage" of imperial highnesses and grand duchesses. Such patronage is prima facie evidence of the harmfulness of the patronized body.

T. I., YONKERS, N. Y.—The Mine Owners' Association was in great hurry about Vincent St. John. Their detective admitted that "if left undisturbed, he (St. John) would have the entire district of the Coeur d'Alenes organized." The thing to do was to stop him from so criminal (!) an act as the organizing of men. The charge of murder in Colorado would do the job. The Mine Owners' Association knows the charge is silly to stand. But if, upon that charge, he can be kept in limbo in Colorado for about a year, it is expected his work in the Coeur d'Alenes will be destroyed, even if he is finally acquitted.

W. M. F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The fact is that the Typothetae have a superabundance of men, and that the superabundance is the direct product of the rowdy, corrupt and imbecile conduct of the leaders of the I. T. U., especially of No. 6. Fully five out of every ten of the printers at work with the Typothetae are men indignant at the maltreatment that they received when members of the Union; the other five out of every ten have been kept out of the Union by the "methods of Unionism" as she is understood by the Lynches, the Gomperses, the Hanfords and the rest of these betrayers of the Cause of the Working Class.

C. S. P., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Policy, if not honor, will guard the I. W. man against seeking the spread of I. W. W. by the methods of the A. F. of L. No bona fide organization of Labor can compete with Gompers in fakism. For the same reason that capitalist parties can out-sop any party of Socialism that should attempt the business of throwing out sops, the I. W. W. could be easily out-fakired by Gompers.

O. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is the regular way with fakeliter's. Their statements are ever "confidential"—they cannot stand the light.

G. W., BOSTON, MASS.—Young man, or old man, whichever you may be, here is what the arch capitalist "Evening Post" says: "The Western Federation of Miners had become so strong. *** FINALLY TO STAND ALONE WHENEVER THE SUPPORT OF MR. MITCHELL'S UNITED MINE WORKERS OR MR. GOMPERS'S AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN."

You will have to wear out your teeth as upon a file before you can gnaw out of existence the revelation contained in this sentence. It tells clearly the mission that capitalism kept Gompersism to fill. It tells clearly how the W. F. of M., which means the I. W. W., is immune to that mission. It tells clearly what the crime is for which the chairman of the Chicago I. W. W. convention is to be punished.

W. W., CLEVELAND, O.—Rely upon historic evolution. Watch it. It will disentangle all coils. What the Kangaroo element is, historic evolution is steadily disclosing. Their scandalous conduct in Chicago and this city, in re-

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Read street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters,
Daily People Building, March 9. Moren
in chair. Peirson and Deutsch absent.
Deutsch excused.

Communications: On election of dele-
gates and alternates to State Con-
vention: Section Queens, Timothy Walsh;
Section New York, Rudolph Katz, Sam-
uel French, John J. Kinneally, Louis
Dallhaus, Matthew Lechner and Joseph
Schäfer; Section Gloversville, William
Beckmeyer; Section Monroe County,
John Vollerstein and Carl Luedcke.
Filed. From Section Monroe County,
half-yearly report. Filed. From K.
Georgewich, Schenectady, N. Y., referred
to this committee by N. E. C. Sub-
committee. Secretary instructed to request
more definite information from sender.
From Section Oneida on notary. From
J. Levy on conditions in Elmira. From
Section Jamestown, requesting advance
on mileage fund account. Granted.

Financial report for February was ac-
cepted, as follows:

Receipts—By dues stamps, \$58.20; by
mileage fund, \$14.55; by State Agitation
Fund as follows: 16th A. D., N. Y., Ber-
kowitz, 25 cents; Lefkowitz, 25 cents;
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, \$1; Joseph S.
Klein, N. Y., \$1; Joseph S. Klein, N. Y.,
a wage with E. Moonella, \$10, total,
\$12.50; Total \$85.25.

Expenditures—To N. E. C., 1,000 dues
stamps, \$70; to postage, Correspondence
Bureau, \$12.40; to postage and sundries,
\$2.41; total, \$84.81; Balance 44 cents;
\$85.25.

Correspondence Bureau reported send-
ing out during past month 21 forms I
and II and 19 forms III; 38 letters to
the Sections re election of delegates to
State Convention and notaries; also 28
letters to notaries and 7 answers to no-
taries, besides a number to Sections and
individuals on various matters in con-
nection with notarial work; that a number
of notaries replied, and that they were
satisfied as the nature of their replies
required. Received answer from a com-
rade in Troy, that he had made applica-
tion for notary; also from Sections Al-
bany, Westchester, Schenectady, Kings,
Gloversville, Queens, Monroe, and Rock-
land, all in reference to notaries; and
what counties besides their own they
were able to work in for the purpose of
gathering signatures.

Report received and actions approved.
Decided that the Bureau submit a
separate report to the State Con-
vention.

Two recommendations of Bureau relat-
ing to petitions and the nominating
of members on State ticket who are not
notaries, were accepted.

Draft of report to State Convention
submitted by Secretary was adopted as
read. Meeting then adjourned.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held in Jersey City,
Sunday, March 11th. All present except
Eck Romary chairman.

Section Hoboken reported vote on
Magnet appeal; 2 in favor of, and 1
against reinstating him.

Section Passaic County reported nomi-
nations for officers S. E. C.:

For Secretary: John C. Butterworth,
Ernest Romary; for Financial Secre-
tary: Richard Berdan, Adolph Lessig;
for Treasurer: Paul Golditz, Paul Cosine.

All of the nominees having accepted
nomination, the secretary was instructed
to send nominations to Sections for
reference vote. Notice to Sections to
elect S. E. C. member from each organ-
ized county also ordered sent. Section
Hoboken to be requested to call meeting
of Hudson County Sections to elect mem-
ber returnable by Hudson County.

Secretary instructed to call next meet-
ing of S. E. C. in Paterson, second Sun-
day in April, at which meeting outgoing
officers must be present to turn over
property of S. E. C. to incoming officers.
John Hossack, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C.
of S. L. P. of Canada was held at 361
Richmond street, London, Ont., Feb. 23,
with Comrade N. Wade in the chair.
Minutes of previous meeting were
adopted.

A communication was read from L. S.
Hildebrandt, of Section Vancouver, ask-
ing for information concerning action to
be taken on two members of said Sec-
tion who occupied at times certain offices
in another organization. The secretary
having replied, his reply and action was
endorsed.

Unfinished Business: The secretary

was instructed to enquire of New York
Labor News, re information forms and
advertising circulars.

New Business: The following resolu-
tion was adopted:

That this N. E. C. regards the arrest of
Moyer and Haywood of the W. F. of M.
as an outrage on intelligent men and
the organization to which they belong,
and that it is equal to any of the acts
of tyranny of the Russian bureaucracy.

Secretary was instructed to notify
Section London of the vacancy caused by
the absence of Comrade Hunt.

The secretary was instructed to issue
an appeal through the columns of The
People to those who had been active in
the party but have of late done very
little for the cause of the S. L. P.

The following persons are again re-
quested to write to the National Secre-
tary, at 361 Richmond street, London,
Ont. Robert Roadhouse and J. M. Reid
of Toronto; R. J. Kerrigan and W. T.
Leach of Montreal; George A. Moore of
Winnipeg, Man.; Simon Lomax, Stellan-
ton, N. S.; J. E. Farrell, Sault Ste. Marie,
or North Bay; Leon Lazarus, Brantford;
P. Vandusen, Hamilton; T. Lighter,
Gloucester, C. B.

C. A. Weitzel, Rec. Secy.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued on page 5.)

fusing to throw in their strength with the
I. W. W. demonstrations against the
Colorado-Idaho outrages, shows them
up for what they are—petty self-seekers,
mental light-weights, a menace to the
unification of the Working Class.

E. T. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If De
Leon does not get a swelled head, it will
not be the fault of the Kangaroos. Their
clatter reminds one of nothing so much
as the assembly of ridiculous mice gib-
bering about how to bell the CAT.

O. W., NEWARK, N. J.—Pure and
simple Unionism and pure and simple
political Socialism are obverse and re-
verse of the same medal. Scratch the
one, you will ever come up against the
other.

J. R., PORTLAND, ORE.—First—
the last census of Alaska was taken in
the summer of 1900.

Second—The total population was then
63,592. The male population (twenty-
one years and over) was 37,950. Evidently
males predominated.

"UNDER THE WHITE TERROR
IN GENERAL" NEW YORK—The
Socialist Labor Party is not losing sleep
over whether the Volkszeitung Corpora-
tion party will attempt or not attempt
to contest the S. L. P.'s name on this
year's ballot; nor yet whether the at-
tempt will succeed or fail. Whether
made or not, whether successful or not,
the attempt or the omission to attempt,
will only urge on the downfall of that
political expression of A. F. of L.-ism.
Such is the pickle into which that con-
cern has partly been driven by the logic
of events, and partly been manoeuvred
by its own vicious stupidity, that whatever
it does, in whatever respect, is all the
worse for it.

S. J. B., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Would
you a parent's faults adore,
And err because your fathers erred be-
fore?

H. A. V., ST. CHARLES, MO.—If
the question is asked to make a bet,
then, take odds on Hearst being the
Democratic candidate for President in
1908; and give odds on his running for
Governor in this State this year.
Whether he will be on the Democratic
or on an independent ticket in this State
is an even wager.

A. M., NEW YORK—The mere fact
that a man has been a Democrat or Re-
publican, or even an office-holder in cap-
italist government, is not sufficient to
damn him. He may have progressed,
and then he is a very good man. Other-
wise if, after having been a Socialist, he
becomes a capitalist politician and job-
holder. The case with Mr. Moses Op-
penheimer, who is now a shining star
on the City Executive Committee of the
Volkszeitung or S. P. party of this city
is even worse. He was expelled from the
German Social Democracy for an act
involving moral turpitude. He be-
trayed to capitalist papers in Germany
party secrets confided to him. Then he
came to this country. Here he became a
Tammany job holder. When that gave
out, he joined the Volkszeitung party.
Such a man is not to be trusted by the
Movement any further than you can see
him. For the rest it is fitting to have
an Oppenheimer in close bonds with the
Schlueters, the Niedermeyers and the
Jonases of the Volkszeitung Corporation.

M. E., CINCINNATI, O.—The letter
referred to was not received; the notice
was and was published.

R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; C. J.,
BOISE, IDA.; T. R., OMAHA, NEB.;
M. T. P., ANACONDA, MONT.; T.
V. O., BUTTE, MONT.; "WATCH-
ER," CALDWELL, IDA.; J. J. F., CHI-
CAGO, ILL.; J. B., KANSAS CITY,
MO.; F. H., ROCKLAND, ME.; T. V.,
ROSLYN, WASH.; G. E. G., COLUM-
BUS, O.; I. N., PEORIA, ILL.; I. P.
G. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.; G. R.
G. MYSTIC, ICH.; T. A. D., PHOENIX,
ARIZ.; J. W., SAN FRANCISCO.

PATERSON PROTEST

AGAINST THE ILLEGAL MOYER-
HAYWOOD ARRESTS AND
DEPORTATIONS.

President C. O. Sherman of the I. W. W.
and James Reilly Address a Rousing
Meeting—Good Collection for Defense
Fund—Capitalist Press Significantly
Silent.

Paterson, N. J., March 8.—Since last
writing the progress of the I. W. W. in
this city is very marked. At a meeting
of Ribbon Weavers' Local 193 last Mon-
day evening, more than thirty new mem-
bers were admitted, the result of a shop
meeting called by the agitation commit-
tee on the previous Friday evening. Two
more mills are to have shop meetings
called before next regular meeting. Com-
mittee reported over \$200 collected in
this city for out of town strikers, and
\$1000 donated for Moyer-Haywood De-
fense Fund. Vote was taken on post-
ponement of convention; no opposition.

Mixed Local 152 held regular meeting
Tuesday evening. Vote taken on post-
ponement of convention; no opposition.
Elected committee to draw up resolu-
tions on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
outrage, to be presented through the
agitation committee to mass meet-
ing to be held Wednesday evening. The
committee consisted of delegates to agi-
tation committee.

The mass meeting was held last eve-
ning at time and place advertised. The
hall was well filled. The first speaker,
James Reilly, portrayed the dark and
criminal character and methods of the
capitalist class in general, and the mine
owning branch in particular, showing
in unmistakable language that their rule
would cease as soon as the working class
became a united class on the economic
field. Such protest meetings would not
be necessary then because there would be
no ruled or ruling class, but only the
producing class.

"In order to bring that about," he
said, "the working people must join the
only organization that stands for the
working class, the Industrial Workers of
the World."

Then Reilly dwelt at considerable
length on the cause of division of the
working class, and held the press re-
sponsible, as it placed untruth in its
columns in such manner that the readers
accepted it for truth. "But," he said,
"there is one paper that does tell the
truth, that is the Daily and Weekly Peo-
ple." Reilly was followed by General
President Chas. O. Sherman. He said:
"It is with more sadness that I meet you
to-night than I did the last time, about
two months ago; but with no less hope
or determination. Brothers Moyer, Hay-
wood and Pettibone, personal friends
of mine, are victims of the blackest vil-
lains that ever tread upon the earth.
And then to know that the working
class are responsible for it by being
divided and not solidly organized as a
class."

Sherman proved that the capitalist
class did none of the dirty criminal
deeds against which this meeting was
called to protest; but they hired men
to do it, even to the planning, as few if
any of the capitalists know enough to
do that. He told the audience that the
brains of the working class were asleep
and they did not read enough and what
they did read was fixed for them by the
hirelings of the capitalist class, which
led them to the slaughter pens to have
their throats cut. He said the mission
of the Industrial Workers of the World
was to wake up the brains of the work-
ing class and organize them in one class
conscious body, aware of their rights
and their power. Then there will be no
more engines of death, but the workers
will then labor to save the life of every

CAL.; A. W., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. S.
J., NEW YORK; H. B. AND F. C. D.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.; G. B. C., EM-
PORIA, KANS.; B. L. E., KALAMA-
ZOO, MICH.; F. D., MARION, IND.;
A. B., PARIS, FRANCE; P. J. L., DE-
TROIT, MICH.; E. A., FLORENCE,
COLO.; C. B. H., ROANOKE, VA.;
A. S. A., OGDEN, UTAH; F. T., HO-
BOKEN, N. J.; R. A. R., ST. PAUL,
MINN.; M. H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.;
B. R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; C. S.,
DENVER, COLO.; P. K., KANSAS
CITY, MO.; Q. Q., TOPEKA, KANS.;
S. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH;
N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; X. X.,
CHICAGO, ILL.; T. T., NEWARK,
N. Y.; U. U., DENVER, COLO.; A.
A., BOISE, IDAHO; V. V., PORT-
LAND, ORE.; J. P. L., WILWAUKEE,
WIS.—Matter received.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The contributions to the Moyer-Hay-
wood Defense fund, received by The
Weekly People, amounted, on Tuesday,
March 13, to \$118.75. Detailed acknowl-
edgements will be made in future is-
sues. Send on more contributions.

person, and no one shall lack anything
they desire.

In reference to the press, he stated
that his office compels him to cover this
country, and the only newspaper that
he has found to be true in every in-
stance and loyal to the I. W. W. since
its launching is The People, and he said
that other papers, even professedly labor
papers, do all in their power to prevent
the workers reading it, and the workers
themselves join in the cry against the
truth.

It would be an insult to either of the
speakers if this purported to report
their speeches; it is only calling attention
to a point or two made by each.

A resolution was read by the chairman
on the illegal proceedings at present
manifested in the confinement of Moyer,
Haywood and Pettibone. It was adopted
and ordered sent to Governor Gooding
of Idaho.

The local press was silent about the
meeting. Significant sign!

A successful lecture was held last Sun-
day. These lectures will be continued
during this month at three o'clock.

R. B.

PATERSON MOYER-DEFENSE
FUND.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Italian Broad Silk Weavers' Local | |
| 252, I. W. W. | \$25.00 |
| Ribbon Weavers' Local 193, I. W. | |
| W. | 10.00 |
| Mass meeting, March 7, 1906, col- lection | 16.65 |
| Total | \$51.65 |

CINCINNATI WORKERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

surprised to hear the voice of Rev. Fred.
G. Strickland declaring there was "no
Socialism" in the paper! "We Social-
ists," he said loftily, "like to have So-
cialism mentioned." To remedy the al-
leged defect he offered a motion that the
word "interest" be substituted for the
word "use" in the paragraph, "capital-
ists have no use for workers except as
they submit to be subjected and ex-
ploited."

After some delay he got a feeble
second.

Discussion was on when Dr. A. J.
Swing declared both words and the
whole paragraph wrong, and moved as
a substitute for the whole: "The capi-
talistic class has nothing but contempt
for the working class."

The substitute was seconded, but was
lost by an overwhelming majority.
Strickland's amendment hardly got a
vote.

On the original motion, to adopt the
paper as read, the vote was unanimous.
It was a proletarian victory. The work-
ers are becoming enlightened. Soon they
will no longer be muddled by the weak
and vain quibbles of the intellectuals.

At a former meeting \$29.25 was col-
lected; at this \$19.30. Other meetings
will be held and subscription lists cir-
culated. Cincinnati workmen can be
depended on to do their duty towards
their imprisoned comrades. The I. W.
W. here exhibits a steady growth. An-
other six months like the past and the
A. F. of L. will be a faded leaf in this
locality.

The Press Committee Sec. Cin. S. L. P.

CLEVELAND COMMUNE FES-
TIVAL.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has ar-
ranged for its annual commemoration
of the Paris Commune, to be held Sat-
urday evening, March 17, at Germania
Hall, Erie street. An exceptional splen-
did program will be rendered on this
occasion.

Tickets are twenty-five cents, at the
door fifty cents, and can be had at ad-
vance sale price from all comrades at
office of German party organ, 193
Champlain street, corner Seneca street.

DETROIT COMMUNE FESTIVAL

Workingmen and women, you are
cordially invited to attend the Annual
Paris Commune Celebration of Section
Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, on SUN-
DAY March 18th at 2 o'clock, at Man-
nack's Hall 273 Gratiot Ave. Good
speakers have been secured also a good
musical programme has been provided
for. Admission free.

LOUISVILLE ATTENTION.

Preparations are under way for the
biggest Commune Celebration we have
ever held in this city. We want every
reader to take an active personal interest
in this event. A larger and finer hall
and a bigger band of musicians have
been engaged than ever before. A splen-
did program has been arranged. We are
all pulling together to make this enter-
tainment a record breaker for Louisville
and to let the venal and corrupt Courier-
Journal that, with fiendish delight has
joined the capitalist hue and cry against
our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
understand that these innocent
men, for whose blood it thirsts, have
friends and lots of them in this city.
Don't forget date and place, Sunday,
March 18th, 7:30 p. m., Germania Hall,
109 W. Jefferson street. Don't neglect
your duty.

BUFFALO STRIKE

FORCED BY LABOR FAKIRS TO PRO-
TECT CLOTHING MANUFAC-
TURERS.

Bosses Are Opposed to an Organization
That Is Not Tied Down by Contracts
and Labels for Their Benefit—They
Rely on the Organized Scabbery to De-
feat I. W. W.

(Special Correspondence.)

Buffalo, March 8.—The I. W. W.
locals are organizing the working class
here. They have been successful with
the pants makers. The labor fakirs
though shaking hands with the manu-
facturers became alarmed and are forcing
the I. W. W. into action. On March 2,
the business agent of the Garment Work-
ers' Union got one of his pets to refuse
to work with an I. W. W. man in the
English Woolen Mills pants shop. The
boss, aware of all that is going on, told
the I. W. W. man that his services are
no longer wanted. On March 3 the
regular meeting day of the I. W. W.
Garment Workers, the case was brought
up before them, and a discussion took
place. The I. W. W. having the ma-
jority of the men in the shop, and
actuated by the principle underlying a
revolutionary working class organiza-
tion, viz: an injury to one is an injury
to all, elected a committee to see the
manager of the shop.

Our committee visited the manager
and asked the reason of the I. W. W.
man's discharge in front of the labor
faking business agent. The answer was:
"We cannot employ anything else but
United Garment Workers, because we
have a contract with them."

Our committee then told the manager
that he should put that man to work or
we will pull out every garment worker
in the city. The manager then said:
"Go ahead; we have a contract with the
business agents to supply us with United
Garment Workers, and all we want of
them, too," and then he smiled.

The same day we called the pants
makers out all over the city and about
seventy came out.

The same night we held a meeting and
agreed to call out the garment workers
in the city. Up to now we have 140
members out.

We are now arranging a mass meeting
for Sherman and Trautmann to come
here and help us in this fight against
the fakirs and the capitalist class.

The Socialist party members of the
pure and simple Socialist strike are open-
ly against us here. On the morning of
March 7 as the pickets were telling men
not to go in to the shops while we are
striking, the pure and simple Socialist,
Moses, was working hand in hand with
the capitalists, telling the policemen to
drive us away.

Fellow workers, this fight is your fight.
We have here three enemies to fight: the
pure and simple Socialists, the labor
fakir and the capitalist. Now, all our
strikers must have moral and financial
support. There are 140 of them out
now, and there are about 1,200 in the
city all told. If we must we will get
them out to force our demands and go
ahead with the emancipation of the
working class. Send all money to Frank
Wozniak, 124 Strauss street, Buffalo, N.
Y.

This is a fight against the corrupt labor
leaders and their capitalist label.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending March 10th, we
received 236 subs to the Weekly, and 39
mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a
total of 275. While this would have
been fairly good a few weeks ago, it is
not a good record to-day. We should
have had 500 to the Weekly, and 100 to
the Daily last week. Events are develop-
ing rapidly these days and S. L. P. men
should keep posted by reading the Daily
and to post the workers generally you
should push the Weekly.

The roll of honor this week, for five
or more subs by one person is: R. E.
Kortum, St. Louis, Mo., 10; Dyer Enger,
Ashland, Mass., 7; Nick Dufner, Lynden,
Wash., 6; A. Gillhaus, Houston, Texas,
6; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 6; F.
Brown, Cleveland, O., 5; A. Rutstein,
Yonkers, N. Y., 5; C. E. Warner, New
Haven, Conn., 5; C. H. Evans, St. Louis,
Mo., 5; J. McLaughlin, Schenectady, N.
Y., 5; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., 5;
R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 5; F. Ver-
larde, Phoenix, Ariz., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: F. A. Uhl, Pitts-
burgh, Pa., \$5; G. B. Bryce, London, Can.,
\$5; J. L. Forrester, Imperial, Cal., \$5;
F. Herz, Washington, D. C., \$4.75; J. B.
Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal., \$2.50; A.
Holst, Butte, Mont., \$2.

To make a determined stand against
the capitalist attempt to throttle the
revolutionary movement is the duty of
the hour. An aroused working class is
our only salvation. We can and we will
arouse the workers. All together now,
every man of us. Push the Daily and
Weekly People.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

There were many small orders last
week. Among the larger orders were:
A. Muhlbeg, San Pedro, Cal., five
copies Woman; C. Hall, New Orleans,
two copies, and J. Nagle, Chicago, three
copies, same work. Geo. N. Cohen,
Philadelphia, ten copies Paris Commune
by Lissagary; R. S. La Barre, Seattle,
Wash., \$1.18 books and pamphlets; F.
Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., \$3.75
pamphlets; M. E. Kleiminger, Chicago,
\$5.20 pamphlets; Aug. Gillhaus, Houston,
Tex., \$2.55 pamphlets; C. T. Trott,
Billings, Mont., \$2 pamphlets.

J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y.,
orders 10,000 Moyer-Haywood leaflet; F.
Bombach, Boston, Mass., 2,000; Max
Goltz, Winona, Minn., 2,000; and M.
Strauss, Greenfield, Mass., 1,000 of the
same. Push this leaflet. We will send
1,000 of them to you, all charges pre-
paid, for \$1.25. For individual work we
send 100 for twenty cents, and fifty for
ten cents.

W. D. Haywood, who is now confined
in the Boise penitentiary, was chairman
of the Chicago convention that produced
the Industrial Workers of the World.
To comprehend the significance of that
organization, which the capitalist class
knows it cannot Civic Federationize, you
should read the convention proceedings
in full. We have received many letters
of commendation on the thoroughness,
as well as the appearance of the steno-
graphic report. Price, cloth, \$1.50;
paper, \$1.00.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

The General Agitation Fund of the
S. L. P. received during the week end-
ing with Saturday, March 10, the fol-
lowing donations:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. | \$ 1.00 |
| Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. | 1.00 |
| E. R. Vasconcellos, Chicago, Ill. | .50 |
| S. Rosenzweig, New York | 3.00 |
| Daniel Lyons, Bear River, Minn. | 1.00 |
| French Branch, N. Y., balance of collection made to cover expenses of funeral of Com- rade D. A. Lemonier | 19.56 |
| Washington, D. C.—J. B. Flynn, 50c.; Alex. B. McCul- loch, \$1; C. J. Ball, Jr., 25c. Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. | 1.00 |
| "Helper," No. Andover, Mass. Jacksonville, Ill.—F. Renz, 25c.; L. P. Hoffman, 25c. ... | 2.50 |
| Total | \$ 31.81 |

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,377.62

Grand total

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Read street, New York City.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS'
FUND.

Received for this fund during the
week ending with Saturday, March 10,
the following contributions:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Daniel Lyons, Bear River, Minn. | 1.00 |
| John Raymond, Sisco, Wash. ... | 2.00 |
| John McLaughlin, Coytesville, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Jacksonville, Ill.—F. Renz, 25c.; L. P. Hoffman, 25c. ... | .50 |
| Total | \$ 4.50 |

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,287.69

Grand total